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Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-90-205
Tuesday
23 October 1990

Daily Report
East Asia

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APEC To Discuss PRC, Taiwan, Hong Kong

SK2010070890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0647 GMT 20 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 20 (YONHAP)—Over 100 officials from 12 Asia-Pacific countries will discuss whether to admit China, Taiwan and Hong Kong into the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) in a two-day working-level meeting that opens in Seoul on Monday.

The officials, from all APEC member countries, will also talk about expanding regional cooperation in the transportation, tourism and fisheries fields in addition to the already agreed seven sectors and will select major agenda items for the third APEC ministerial conference slated for October next year in Seoul.

"The government held official and unofficial negotiations with representatives from China, Taiwan and Hong Kong recently. There will be no problem in the three Chinas' participation in the APEC ministerial conference," a Korean Government official said. He said the Oct. 22-23 meeting would also deal with matters concerning promotion of regional cooperation after settlement of the Uruguay Round of multilateral negotiations.

APEC was founded in November 1989 with the aim of enhancing economic cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region. Its 12 members are Korea, Japan, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the six members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)—the Philippines, Brunei, Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia and Malaysia. Korea is to chair the third ministerial conference.

Japanese, EC Officials on Eliminating Tariffs

OW1210152890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1325 GMT 12 Oct 90

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] St. John's, Canada, Oct. 12 KYODO—Japan on Friday offered to eliminate tariffs on an additional 930 products over and above the list of 2,200 items it has already put forward, if other industrialized countries take similar steps. International Trade and Industry Minister Kabun Muto made the offer in a meeting with Frans Andriessen, vice president of the 12-nation European Community, a Japanese official said.

The list of additional items includes chemical products, steel, aluminum and paper products, and would be added to an existing list of 2,200 products for which Japan says tariffs could be eliminated if the United States, the EC, Canada and other countries go along.

But an EC spokesman said the EC wants Japan to include leather, footwear, silk and other products in its list of products which would be subject to mutual tariff elimination under the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks.

The U.S. has offered to eliminate tariffs on 750 items while Canada has expressed readiness to do away with them on 1,000 categories.

The Japanese official said Muto will present the new Japanese offer during his talks with Andriessen, U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills, and Canadian International Trade Minister John Crosbie Friday afternoon.

The Japanese official said Japan will eliminate tariffs on a total of 3,150 products if other industrialized nations follow suit. The additional 930 items for mutual tariff elimination include roughly 90 percent of the items on the U.S. list of 750 products and 70 percent of the Canadian list of 1,000 items, the official added.

The official said Muto and Andriessen also confirmed the Japanese and EC commitments to reduce tariffs by one-third under the Uruguay Round, a follow-up to the Tokyo Round of multilateral trade talks which concluded in 1979.

Another Japanese official quoted Andriessen as telling Muto that the EC is working hard to facilitate a gradual phase-out of its import curbs on Japanese automobiles. France, Italy and several other EC member countries maintain strict import restrictions on Japanese cars, and the issue has become a sour point in Japan-EC relations.

The official said members of the newly formed Japan-EC trade working group met in Brussels on Thursday and Friday to discuss autos, processed food, and other outstanding issues. Japan and the EC formed the group at a ministerial meeting in Brussels in May.

Religious Activists Urge 'Peaceful' Resolution

OW2010044290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0417 GMT 20 Oct 90

[Text] Kyoto, Oct. 20 KYODO—Some 250 religious activists from Japan and 12 other countries called for the peaceful resolution of the Persian Gulf crisis at a conference here Saturday marking the 20th anniversary of the World Conference on Religion and Peace (WCRP). The WCRP, with members from 60 nations, was founded in 1970 to promote world peace. The Geneva-based group's members include followers of Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, Judaism, and other religions.

The 20 foreign representatives at the conference were from countries including the United States, India, France, Cameroon, Germany, Britain, South Korea, Singapore, and the Vatican. Among the guests were former U.S. President Jimmy Carter and former Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita.

A representative of the organizer announced an appeal for peaceful resolution of the Gulf crisis through the combined efforts of religious believers around the world.

United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and Pope John Paul II sent messages to the one-day conference.

Japan

Commentary on SDF Deployment Issue Continues

Poll Says Public Opposed

OW2310002090 Tokyo KYODO in English 2318 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 23 KYODO—A majority of Japanese voters oppose sending Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel abroad under a proposed United Nations Peace Cooperation Bill, a MAINICHI SHIMBUN poll said Thursday.

The mass circulation daily reported that 53 percent of people surveyed opposed overseas dispatch of the SDF, 13 percent supported, 33 percent were unsure, and the remaining 1 percent did not reply.

The poll, conducted in telephone interviews on Sunday, covered 2,000 people, 1,000 men and women each out of Japan's 90 million voters.

The survey also said 49 percent of the people said the proposed sending of SDF overseas is in conflict with the Constitution, and 16 percent did not think so. The remaining 35 percent did not answer.

The Government of Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu has called for Diet approval of the bill, which he said will help Japan provide personnel to help keep international peace and stability. The bill proposes a UN Peace Cooperation Corps which includes SDF personnel, ships, and aircraft to be sent abroad to assist in international peacekeeping efforts.

The opposition says the bill conflicts with the Constitution which renounces war and "the threat or use of force as means of settling international disputes."

Only 4 percent of women supported the dispatch of the SDF, compared with 22 percent of men.

Asked how to settle the Persian Gulf crisis, 66 percent called for more active efforts for a peaceful solution and 16 percent for a strong economic embargo against Iraq. The poll said 7 percent approved of military action against Iraq, and 11 percent were unsure.

Opposition Boycotts Debate

OW2310022490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0128 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 23 KYODO—The opposition boycotted Tuesday debate by a parliamentary committee to discuss a bill that would allow the sending abroad of Japanese Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel to assist in international peacekeeping activities.

Members of opposition parties did not attend a session of a special committee of the House of Representatives, as no agreement was reached between ruling and opposition parties on debate schedules, officials said.

The 50-member special committee was originally scheduled to meet Tuesday morning to begin discussions on the government proposed United Nations Peace Cooperation Bill.

The Japan Socialist Party, the main opposition group, has called for one week of debate with all 21 cabinet members, but the ruling Liberal Democratic Party proposed two days of talks, the officials said.

The bill, prepared by the Foreign Ministry following the Persian Gulf crisis, says Japan will establish a UN Peace Cooperation Corps of between 1,000 and 2,000 members to provide "adequate and swift assistance" to "UN peacekeeping operations and other activities" which are performed in line with UN resolutions.

Japan can send noncombat personnel, ships, and aircraft from the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) and the Maritime Safety Agency under the peace corps umbrella to back up international peacekeeping activities, according to the bill. SDF personnel can carry small firearms, which government officials specified as handguns and rifles.

All the opposition parties, except the moderate Democratic Socialist Party, have opposed the bill. They say it violates the war-renouncing Constitution.

The House of Representatives held a budget committee session last Friday to discuss the bill, and in the House of Councilors on Monday.

Debate To Start One Day Late

OW2310131390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1136 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 23 KYODO—The ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] and opposition parties agreed Tuesday to start a full-fledged debate on the U.N. Peace Cooperation Bill in a special committee of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, parliamentary sources said.

The 50-member special committee was originally scheduled to meet Tuesday morning to begin discussions on the bill, which would allow the government to send Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel to the Persian Gulf and other overseas trouble spots.

Opposition parties boycotted the session because no agreement had been reached on a debate schedule.

The LDP and the opposition camp agreed to hold two days of debate in the committee with all 21 cabinet ministers in attendance.

The bill, prepared in response to the Persian Gulf crisis, calls for establishment of a U.N. Peace Cooperation Corps of between 1,000 and 2,000 members to provide "adequate and swift assistance" to U.N. peacekeeping operations and other activities performed in line with U.N. resolutions.

Japan could send noncombat personnel, ships and aircraft from the SDF and Maritime Safety Agency under the peace corps umbrella to back up international peacekeeping activities, according to the bill. SDF personnel would be allowed to carry "small arms," which government officials have defined as handguns and rifles.

All the opposition parties except the moderate Democratic Socialists have opposed the bill, saying it violates Japan's war-renouncing Constitution. The bill was debated in the budget committees of both houses on Friday and Monday.

British Petroleum Head Sees Fall in Oil Prices

OW2310075390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0707 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 23 KYODO—Crude oil prices will fall to 20 dollars or 25 dollars a barrel if a solution to the Persian Gulf crisis is found, the chairman of British Petroleum Co. said Tuesday. Robert. B. Horton, speaking to oil industry leaders at a hotel in Tokyo, said "yesterday's dramatic fall of 5 dollars per barrel showed that prices much above 30 dollars are very improbable in the long run."

The November futures contract on West Texas Intermediate, the benchmark in crude oil, fell 5.41 dollars on the New York market Monday on expectations that the situation in the Middle East may be nearing peace. "I would expect the crude oil prices to fall to 20 dollars to 25 dollars when the crisis is over," he said.

Horton said 18-20 dollars a barrel has been the conventional wisdom as early as July but the higher risks in the Middle East for an indefinite period will set the level at 20 to 25 dollars.

In early trading on Tokyo futures markets Tuesday, the December Dubai crude oil dropped 2.10 dollars to 23.65-75 dollars per barrel, striking the 23 dollar level for the first time since the end of August.

CSFR's Dienstbier Begins Official Visit

LD2010102790 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 20 Oct 90

[Text] Japan—Jiri Dienstbier, deputy federal premier and foreign minister, started his official visit to Japan today at the invitation of Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama. The talks between Jiri Dienstbier and the Japanese head of diplomacy and other representatives will begin on Monday. During the visit they will discuss possibilities of mutual cooperation and topical international questions of joint interest.

Holds Talks With Nakasone 22 Oct

LD2210182190 Prague CTK in English 1603 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo Oct 22 (CTK)—Visiting Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier discussed international and bilateral affairs with Former Japanese premier and Liberal Democratic Party deputy Yasuhiro Nakasone today.

Dienstbier spoke in detail about the serious consequences of the Middle East conflict and the oil crisis for the Czechoslovak economy at a time when Czechoslovakia is launching economic reform. He told Nakasone about government steps being taken at home and internationally.

Nakasone expressed understanding for the situation of Czechoslovakia and pointed out Japan's interest in the success of economic reforms in the countries of Eastern and Central Europe and the Soviet Union. This success is a prerequisite of international stability and an integration of these countries in the international economic mechanism.

He recommended the extension of Czechoslovak-Japanese economic contacts, especially in joint ventures. Nakasone thought Czechoslovakia's proposal for Japanese managers to help carry out its economic reform interesting.

Seeks Investment, Technical Aid

OW2310102590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0958 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 23 KYODO—Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier asked Japan for direct investment and technical assistance Tuesday, a Foreign Ministry official said. Dienstbier told Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu in a meeting at Kaifu's official residence that Czechoslovakia needs 5 to 6 billion dollars to reform its economy, the official said.

Kaifu told Dienstbier he expects bilateral relations to become stronger and both countries need to make efforts to improve the investment climate in Czechoslovakia.

Dienstbier extended an invitation to Kaifu to visit Czechoslovakia. The Czech foreign minister is to meet Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama and business leaders before leaving for Seoul on Thursday.

Further Comments on Senkaku Islands Issue

Sakamoto Suggests Postponement

OW2310063890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0503 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 23 KYODO—Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto suggested Tuesday that a dispute with China and Taiwan over ownership of an unpopulated island chain in the East China Sea should be settled by a later generation.

Sakamoto told reporters he agrees with a 1978 statement by Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping that the ownership of the islands should be decided by the next generation. Deng, then China's deputy premier, made the statement at a news conference during a visit to Tokyo, in which he revealed that China and Japan had agreed to avoid the territorial dispute when they negotiated a peace and friendship treaty that year.

"The Senkaku Islands belong to us. There is no change in our position," Sakamoto told a regularly scheduled news conference. "Japan, China, and Taiwan are each asserting sovereignty. I think each country is expressing its (official) position," he said.

On Monday, a spokesman for China's Foreign Ministry said China has "undisputed" rights to the territory. The spokesman accused Japan of violating China's authority over the islands by chasing away Taiwanese boats that attempted to land on the islands Sunday.

The Taiwanese athletes, officials, and reporters on board the ships apparently planned to erect an olympic-style torch on the islands to signal Taipei's sovereignty over the territory.

The Taiwanese action came in response to a move by the Japanese Government to officially authorize use of a beacon on one of the islands for navigation. The beacon was installed on an island called Uotsurishima by a Japanese right-wing group in 1978.

The chain, named Senkaku Islands in Japanese and Daioyutai Islands in Chinese, consist of five islets and three reefs. They are located 150 kilometers northeast of Taiwan.

Japanese Maritime Safety Agency vessels regularly patrol the island chain. The area is an abundant fishing ground and is believed to contain oil deposits.

'No Plans' To Dispatch SDF

OW2310125790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1236 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 23 KYODO—Japan has no plans to dispatch its Self-Defense Forces (SDF) to patrol the Senkaku Islands, a tiny chain of islets and reefs in the East China Sea also claimed by Taiwan and China, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

Ministry spokesman Taizo Watanabe said the Maritime Safety Agency (MSA), Japan's coast guard, will continue to exercise jurisdiction over the territorial waters around Senkaku to prevent foreign intrusion.

Watanabe's remarks followed a confrontation between MSA patrol boats and two Taiwanese fishing boats that tried to land on the islands Sunday. Japan's interception of the boats drew the wrath of Beijing and Taipei and sparked protests in Hong Kong. But another official would not completely rule out the dispatch of the SDF, saying it depends on the situation.

The leader of a Taiwanese opposition party reportedly announced in Taipei on Monday that he will soon send a 300-boat flotilla to the island chain, known in Chinese as the Diaoyutai islands. Sources said the boats may set sail on Thursday, the day which Taiwan has set aside to publicize its claims to the possibily oil-rich islands 190 kilometers northeast of Taiwan and 400 kilometers west of Okinawa.

Meanwhile, Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto reiterated Japan's claims to the chain earlier Tuesday, saying, "the Senkaku Islands belong to us. There is no change in our position."

China's official XINHUA NEWS AGENCY slammed Sakamoto's territorial claim as "arrogant" and repeated a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman's remarks Monday that China has "indisputable sovereignty" over the islands. "It is totally unjustified for the Japanese Government to dispatch warships and airplanes to enter the sea waters (of the islands) and intercept ships from Taiwan Province," the report quoted the official as saying.

Watanabe said that, as far as the Japanese Government is concerned, "We have dealt with this question properly and cautiously in accordance with related laws." He said Japan has not yet received any official protest from China.

The Japanese Government lodged a protest with Taiwan on Monday through the Japanese interchange association, the office it maintains in Taipei in the absence of diplomatic relations, Watanabe said. "We have already conveyed our feeling of regret ... and asked them to see to it that similar incidents will not happen again," he said.

The Taiwanese boats had sought to land a group of politicians, athletes, and reporters on the islands to reinforce Taiwan's claims to them.

China and Taiwan have complained of the existence of a beacon built in 1978 on Uotsurishima, the largest of the islets, by a Japanese right-wing group. The group filed an application with the MSA last summer for approval to use the beacon as an official lighthouse and has set about renovating it to meet technical requirements. "Whether we will give approval to that lighthouse is something we are considering and no decision has been reached yet," Watanabe said.

'Cooling-Off Period' Urged

OW2310060290 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese 23 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 5

[Editorial: "Worries Over Rekindling of Senkaku Issue"]

[Text] The territorial right of Uotsuri Island [known as Diaoyu Island in China] of the Senkaku Islands has become an issue between Japan, China, and Taiwan. Taiwanese local administrative and athletic officials approached the island in fishing boats in an attempt to bring a "sacred torch" to the island, but were forced away by patrol boats and helicopters from the Maritime Safety Agency [MSA]. The action can be taken as Taiwan's intention to display its territorial sovereignty. However, it is feared that this incident might once again bring up debates on the territorial sovereignty over the Senkaku Islands, not only in Taiwan and China, but also among overseas Chinese in Hong Kong and other areas, and rekindle anti-Japanese feelings among them.

Since the Senkaku Islands were incorporated in Japan in 1895 in accordance with International Law, no nation has ever made any protest and Japan has "practically controlled" the islands. Based on a survey conducted by the UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) in 1968, it was disclosed that the islands' surrounding continental shelves abound in oil deposits. Thus, the islands suddenly entered the spotlight of the international arena. Later, both the Taiwanese authorities and the Chinese Government separately claimed territorial rights over the islands. Incidentally, the late Mr. Tatsushiro Koga obtained a permit from the Government in 1896 for the free lease of four of the Senkaku Islands, including Uotsuri Island, and engaged in afforestation, animal husbandry, sericulture, and large-scale oceanic bonito fishing. In 1909, 248 people in 99 households settled down and formed a community on the islands.

Following the end of World War II, the islands, together with other islands of the Okinawa Group were put under the administration of the U.S. Forces. However, the islands were returned to Japan in 1972, through negotiations between the Japanese and U.S. Governments. It is beyond any doubt that these islands are Japanese territory, either from the standpoint of International Law or the viewpoint of the national level.

Nevertheless, the Chinese go as far back as the Sino-Japanese War [of 1894-95] for the basis of their territorial claim. A group of Chinese fishing boats intruded into Japanese territorial waters in April 1978, and the problem was escalated into a diplomatic issue between Japan and China.

However, the territorial issue was not touched upon in the Treaty of Peace between Japan and China, which was put into effect in October 1978. Concerning the territorial issue, the (then) Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping, who visited Japan after the effectuation of the peace treaty, disclosed the plan to shelve the issue for a long period. Speaking like a typical Chinese gentleman, he stated as follows: "Our generation is not wise enough to bring the negotiations to a successful conclusion. Perhaps, the next generation will be able to find out a good way to settle the problem."

Later, when the Chinese ambassador to Japan visited Okinawa, he repeated Deng's remarks to top officials of the prefectural government, and said: "Let us leave the Senkaku Islands issue to our descendants." The ambassador also relayed a message that the seas surrounding the islands should be jointly developed by Japan and China.

It was reported in late September that "the MSA plans to approve the lighthouse built on Uotsuri Island by a Japanese rightist group as an official navigation mark." It is observed that this report has led to the recent incident, in which officials of the Taiwanese local administrative authorities and athletic circles attempted to bring "sacred torches" to Uotsuri Island. The report has instigated anti-Japanese nationalistic sentiment among the Taiwanese.

The Japanese authorities, as well as Chinese and Taiwanese, should be reminded of Deng's remarks that "the issue should be left over to the next generation (with wisdom)." It is suggested that there be a cooling-off period before a better way of settling the problem can be sought. If the Senkaku Islands, as well as the neighboring continental shelf, which has been reported to abound in oil deposits, is turned into a dispute among Japan, China, and Taiwan, we might be criticized by our descendants as unwise.

We would like to propose that Japan, China, and Taiwan jointly develop this area with rich resources to open up a new page in the history of friendship for future generations.

Kaifu Says Cambodia Key to Relations With SRV

OW2310100390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0949 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 23 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu told Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach on Tuesday that Vietnam's efforts to achieve peace in Cambodia still serve as a gauge for improving ties between Tokyo and Hanoi, Foreign Ministry officials said. Officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Kaifu made the remarks in a previously unscheduled meeting with Thach at his official residence, which lasted some 20 minutes. Thach, meanwhile, conveyed an unprecedented invitation from Vietnamese Prime Minister Do Muoi for Kaifu to pay an official visit to Vietnam.

Thach, who arrived in Japan on Monday for a six-day stay, is making the first official visit here by a Vietnamese foreign minister since the unification of Vietnam in 1975, though he once came in an unofficial capacity in 1984. Officials said Thach told Kaifu that as the situation in the world is vastly changing, "the time has come" for a strengthing of overall bilateral ties. They said Kaifu welcomed the fact that Japan and Vietnam are attempting to make a "fresh start" in their relations in line with the worldwide trend away from confrontation and toward peace and stability. Officials explained that the premier "was indicating that the light has now come into view at the end of the tunnel." But Kaifu noted at the same time the importance of resolving the Cambodian conflict, saying Vietnam's efforts in this regard "serve as a path to strengthen Japanese-Vietnamese relations."

Officials said Thach did not bring up Vietnam's expressed hopes for a resumption of Japanese economic assistance, which has been suspended since Vietnam's December 1978 invasion of Cambodia. Thach paid tribute to Japan for hosting a Cambodian peace conference in Tokyo in June, saying the meeting has contributed toward the Cambodian peace process.

Thach also told Kaifu that Japan can play an even greater role while expressing Hanoi's concern that the Khmer Rouge faction may return to power, Japanese officials said. The Khmer Rouge is the strongest of the three factions fighting the Hanoi-backed government in Phnom Penh of Prime Minister Hun Sen. Thach said cooperation between Hun Sen and resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk is essential to prevent the Khmer Rouge from returning to power.

Kaifu was quoted as expressing his sympathies to Thach over the fact that there remain thousands of Vietnamese nationals trapped in Iraq. Informed sources said Vietnam has approached the Japanese Goverment for humanitarian assistance related to Vietnamese left behind in Iraq.

Thach is scheduled to meet with Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama on Saturday.

Lawmakers Join Campaign for Democracy in Burma

OW2310045890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1505 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 22 (KYODO)—Japanese Diet members said Monday they have joined with lawmakers from around the world in urging United Nations action to bring democracy to military-ruled Myanmar [Burma]. Sixty-one Japanese Diet members mailed letters to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar urging action.

Satsuki Eda, leader of the minor opposition United Social Democratic Party (USDP) in the House of Representatives, initiated the campaign in Japan. In addition to the USDP, lawmakers sending letters Monday belong to the Japan Socialist Party, Komeito, and other opposition groups.

The project is being organized by the International Network for Democracy in Burma (INDB), the largest expatriate group from the country formerly known by that name, and civic groups concerned about the situation there.

In the United States, Sen. Daniel Moynihan and Rep. Stephen Solarz are leading a similar letter campaign, said Win Naing, an INDB official in Japan. Parliamentarians in Britain, France, Sweden, and Australia, as well as members of the European parliament, are also writing letters urging U.N. action, he said.

The letter mailed Monday notes that the military government itself announced that the opposition National League for Democracy (NLD) had won two-thirds of the seats in the May 27 general election.

But "in spite of the welcome given by the world community for the fact the Burmese people have been able to express its desire ... for a democratic system to be established ..., parliament has not yet been allowed to meet and leaders of democratic parties are still in detention," the English version of the letter noted.

"We parliamentarians of all parties and nationalities urge you (Perez de Cuellar) to use all the influence which can be brought to bear at the U.N. to bring about a peaceful transition of power by supporting the views of elected candidates that a national assembly should be convened without further delay."

"And all political detainees should be promptly released," the lawmakers' letter said.

Legislators from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and opposition Japan Communist Party are also invited to join the campaign, and more letters from the lawmakers will be mailed to the U.N. whenever they are gathered in Tokyo, Eda's office said.

Earlier this year, 195 Japanese lawmakers wrote to the military regime in Myanmar urging a free and democratic election on May 27.

Many major opposition figures, including NLD leader Aung San Suu Kyi, are being detained by the military regime, which took power in a coup and bloodily suppressed prodemocracy demonstrators in 1988.

Students, ethnic minorities, and Buddhist monks are fighting against the Yangon [Rangoon] government, either in occasional demonstrations in the cities or as guerrillas in mountainous areas.

Tariffs Cut on Tropical Products To Be Offered

OW2310103690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1005 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 23 KYODO—Japan will offer to slash its tariffs on more than 100 tropical products by over 30 percent in the ongoing multilateral farm trade talks, government sources said Tuesday.

The Liberal Democratic Party's approval the same day of a recommendation by its agriculture and fisheries trade policy committee cleared the way for the government to put the offer on the negotiation table, in a belated response to longstanding demands from developing countries, the sources said.

The issue has been taken up as part of the current Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which is scheduled to conclude in December.

Tokyo will make the official proposal at GATT working-level meetings on tropical product trade slated for Wednesday and Thursday in Geneva. The final offer will likely include reductions and partial scrapping of tariffs on more than 100 products, including mango and cocoa paste, averaging over 30 percent, according to the sources.

The government's decision on further liberalization of imports of tropical products apparently came as an attempt to provide a spur to the deadlocked GATT farm talks. The fact that Japan has found itself isolated among major industrial countries on the issue of tropical products has also served as a catalyst for the decision, the sources said.

Japan, along with the U.S. and the European Community, lowered the tariffs on 140 tropical products, including bananas, at the time of the midterm review of the Uruguay Round in 1988. As a result, Japan's average tariff on these products fell to 7.9 percent from 15 percent.

But the U.S. has since then completely scrapped tariffs on these products, and the EC has removed tariffs on fresh tropical products, leaving Japan as the only major industrial country with substantial tariffs on these farm imports.

The Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry previously intended to include tropical products in the overall negotiations over farm trade. But the fear that the Japanese stance might prove a stumbling block to the overall GATT talks caused the ministry to change position, the sources said.

Public Works To Be Subject to GATT Rules

OW2310110490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1021 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 23 KYODO—Major industrial countries have agreed to make their public works subject to the new trade rules being discussed under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), government sources said Tuesday.

Japan, the U.S., and the European Community have decided to include an agreement on public works in the final accord expected to be hammered out in the ongoing Uruguay Round of GATT multilateral trade-liberalizing talks, set to conclude in December, the sources said.

The major countries have, since 1986, been negotiating over the expansion of the scope of government procurements that should be conducted through an open bid under the current GATT pact.

The negotiations have resulted in a tentative agreement that construction and engineering should also be included in such government procurements, and that public works projects by central governments worth over 4.5 million SDR (special drawing rights, or roughly 760 million yen) should be subject to liberalization requirements.

But the participants have yet to decide how much of the public works should be subject to the new rules for each of those conducted by government organizations, local governments, or government- related organizations.

The U.S. and the EC have been insisting that all the construction and engineering procurements by governments should be covered by the new rules, while Japan has proposed to open to foreign companies the government procurements of services on computer, transportation, building maintenance, and advertising.

But Japan is still opposed to including public works by local governments in the final agreement since that could have a significant impact on the local economies.

Two Men Attempt To Stop Imperial Motorcade

OW2110142390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1349 GMT 21 Oct 90

[Text] Fukuoka, Oct. 21 KYODO—Two men were arrested when they tried to rush a motorcade with Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko on a street in central Fukuoka on Sunday, police said.

Police said the incident occurred when the motorcade traversed a crossroads in front of a stadium around 4:30 P.M. where the emperor and empress had attended the annual national athletic meet opening ceremony.

Police said the men, both in their twenties, ran out from the roadside but were overpowered by policemen after two motorcycle police guarding the royal couple's car stopped them. The motorcade did not stop. The two men carried a banner under the name of a radical group opposing the emperor's state-supported enthronement ceremony next month, police said.

Radical groups rallied and demonstrated in Fukuoka on Sunday against the national athletic meet and the enthronement ceremony.

Cabinet To Take 'Resolute' Antiterrorist Action

OW2310042790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0338 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 23 KYODO—The Japanese Cabinet vowed Tuesday to take resolute action against terrorists who threaten to disrupt Emperor Akihito's enthronement ceremonies slated for November 12. A cabinet statement warned terrorists to abandon plans to disturb the enthronement ceremony and subsequent religious rites, the Daijosai, slated to take place in a secret overnight ceremony on November 22.

The Government will use all legal means to protect Japan's free and democratic society, and the many foreign dignitaries scheduled to attend the events, the statement said. "Excellent public order is an asset that Japan should be proud of internationally," it said. "Maintaining this is also essential for Japan's development."

Justice Minister Seiroku Kajiyama and National Public Safety Commission Chairman Keiwa Okuda jointly issued the statement.

Kajiyama told the twice-weekly cabinet meeting that authorities face a grave situation, given threats by anti-Emperor groups to attack innocent citizens. The November enthronement ceremony "should be blessed by all the people," he was quoted as saying.

Police records show 56 counts of anti-Emperor attacks this year, an increase from 27 incidents last year.

More than 32,000 police are expected to be on hand for the ceremony, rivaling security arrangements for the funeral of Emperor Hirohito in February 1989.

Emperor Akihito ascended to the Chrysanthemum Throne when his father died on January 7, 1989. The enthronement ceremonies are held in the autumn after a one-year traditional mourning period.

Central Bank Governor Views Economic Expansion

OW2310024290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0201 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 23 KYODO—Bank of Japan Governor Yasushi Mieno said Tuesday that the basic trend of Japan's economic expansion will continue as long as "home-generated" inflation is averted. In a speech at a meeting of the branch managers of the central bank, Mieno said, however, that the pace of the high economic growth may decelerate to some extent in the coming months.

Commenting on the rapid rise in the value of the yen in recent weeks, he said the yen's strength is a favorable factor to stabilize domestic prices at a time when crude oil prices are soaring.

Referring to monetary policy, Mieno said, "I think it is proper to keep watching the effects of past hikes in the official discount rate."

At the meeting, which will last until Thursday, he stressed that the dollar's plunge should be avoided. To do that, he said, the U.S. should regain market confidence by taking measures to reduce its budget deficit.

Vows To Contain Inflation

OW2310043090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0252 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 23 KYODO—Bank of Japan (BOJ) Governor Yasushi Mieno said Tuesday the central bank will continue to resolutely curb inflationary pressure stemming from higher crude oil prices, and will not make any hasty change in its present monetary policy.

Mieno, speaking at the opening of a three-day meeting of the central bank's branch managers, also said the BOJ will continue to carefully monitor the effects on the economy of the latest official discount rate hike. He said the central bank will keep a watchful eye on price movements so that soaring oil prices following tensions in the Middle East will not ripple over into other price sectors.

Mieno told branch managers that if domestically generated inflation can be contained, the Japanese economy, now in its 47th month of uninterrupted expansion, will continue growing. He said the yen's recent strengthening against the U.S. dollar will contribute to stability of domestic prices, offsetting higher imported oil costs.

Japan's high-pitched economic growth, however, is likely to slow somewhat, but the fundamental economic strength will keep the long-standing expansionary phase of the economy going, Mieno told the branch managers.

Mieno said he expects Japanese prices will change little if the shock of high crude oil prices is excluded.

There has been little movement to take advantage of high oil prices in raising other sectors' prices, he said. He noted the BOJ will remain alert for any moves leading to inflationary psychology.

While approving the effect of the yen's recent strength on the Japanese economy, Mieno voiced concern about the dollar's sharp decline. A plunge in the dollar should be avoided, he said.

Mieno also called for the United States to take steps to trim the country's huge federal budget deficit to help shore up the sagging dollar.

Bank Managers Voice Optimism About Economy

OW2310131590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1145 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 23 KYODO—Bank of Japan [BOJ] branch managers opened a three-day regular meeting Tuesday in a mood of optimism about the nation's economy despite signs of rising inflationary pressure from surging oil prices, a bank official said.

Akira Nambara, head of the central bank's Osaka branch, said many participants reported continued strength in regional economies while pointing out that inflationary pressure is growing a bit in the wake of the increased cost of imported oil.

But Nambara, who spoke at a press briefing, noted that some branch managers said they are uncertain about the future outlook for economic growth, owing to the Persian Gulf crisis and rising interest rates at home.

This week's meeting is the first since the central bank raised its official discount rate on August 30 by 0.75 percentage point to 6 percent a year in what it called a "pre-emptive" strike against inflation. This was the fifth rate hike since May last year.

Nambara said he told other branch managers that the economy is in its "best condition, as the fifth discount-rate hike has wiped out the bubble effect of stock and land prices." But he added that participants from areas with labor-intensive industries reported lingering manpower shortages.

"There are many small- and medium-size companies that have failed to achieve their employment plans," a branch manager from Sendai was quoted as telling the meeting. Underpinned by vigorous consumer spending and corporate capital outlays, the nation's economy has been expanding for 46 straight months, but this has left the labor market tight.

BOJ Governor Yasushi Mieno has repeatedly warned against wage-push inflation due to the tightening labor market.

North Korea

Removal of Distrust Between North, South Urged

SK2210125990 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0022 GMT 22 Oct 90

[NODONG SINMUN 22 October commentary: "If Distrust Is To Be Removed, Its Source Must Be Eliminated First"]

[Text] Today one of the important issues in achieving national reunification is to remove mutual distrust between the North and the South—a grave internal factor hindering the resolution of the reunification issue.

During the second round of North-South High-Level Talks, our side stressed that in order to remove distrust between the North and the South, we should seek the method of resolution with the same consciousness of the issue, and made it clear that removing the state of political and military confrontation between the North and the South is an important work for eliminating the very source of distrust. This is totally just.

While our people lived separately in two areas with different ideologies and different systems for a long period of 45 years, the barriers of great distrust grew between the North and the South.

Because of such distrust, the North and the South have not come close to each other, being watchful of each other. Even in dialogue for reunification, both sides could not be open-minded nor could they hold honest dialogue.

Because of such distrust, the fellow countrymen with the same lineage and the same language are living by standing guard against each other. This is a national tragedy and a national disgrace.

In order for the North and the South to truly open the path for reunification hand in hand at a time when the national reunification emerged as a pannational task, they should first remove such distrust. In order to remove distrust between the North and the South, we should correctly find out and eliminate the source of such distrust.

The basic source of distrust between the North and the South lies in the state of political and military confrontation which has lasted for a half century. Today the North and the South are living amid confrontation between enormous armed forces with the military demarcation line in between. Because of this, the two sides have a sense of danger.

Furthermore, there are more than 1,000 nuclear weapons and 40,000 U.S. troops in South Korea. The war exercises staged there further aggravated the state of tension in the nation. South Korea maintains anticommunist evil laws including the National Security Law which codified that we are the enemy and an antinational group, and viciously raise a racket against us. Thus, South Korea further created political distrust.

If the North and the South do not have a delusion of persecution that one side is attempting to swallow the other side, whether politically or militarily, and if they are not acutely confronted by each other, distrust cannot take place.

This is why our side attaches great importance to the issue of removing the state of political and military confrontation between the North and the South and put forward this issue as the most important issue which should be resolved during the North-South High-Level Talks.

Only when we eliminate the source of distrust by removing the state of political and military confrontation as we proposed, can we faithfully hold a North-South dialogue, can we excellently carry out exchanges and cooperation, and can we smoothly resolve the issue of national reunification and peace.

However, the South side said during the recent talks that distrust between the North and the South was created because there were no mutual exchanges and cooperation in the past, and attempted to seek a method for dissolving distrust from so-called humanitarian projects and exchanges.

Thus, the South side tried to put off the issue of removing the state of political and military confrontation, and did not respond to the proposal for adopting a nonaggression declaration between the North and the South. Such an attitude by the South side proceeded from the intent of ignoring the central point of the issue and of not removing the source of distrust.

As for exchange and cooperation, we are not opposed to them. The question is that in the state where the North and the South are confronted with each other politically and militarily as today, exchange and cooperation will not be smoothly carried out and even if they are realized, they will not play a great role in removing distrust.

The history of North-South relations clearly proved that without removing the state of political and military confrontation, exchanges will soon come to an end, remaining merely as a momentary event even if they are implemented and thus will result in giving disappointment to the people.

At a time when the national reunification has become our people's national task, the idea to waste time while talking about exchanges and so forth and ridiculing the people is an intolerable crime. Our idea is that we should resolve the humanitarian questions and the issue of exchange and cooperation while attaching an essential importance to removing the state of political and military confrontation, the very source of distrust. Only by doing so, can the thick barriers of distrust accumulated between the North and the South be dissolved and will the bright future be open on the road of reunification.

If the South Korean authorities are truly interested in removing distrust between the North and the South, they should pay attention to the issue of removing the state of political and military confrontation, instead of ridiculing the aspiration of the fellow countrymen to the reunification, and should actively respond to our proposal.

Student Committee Sends Message to South

SK2310075690 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0600 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Telephone message sent by the Korean Students Committee to the joint promotion committee of academic festival for reunification—read by announcer]

[Text] To the joint promotion committee for the academic reunification festival, which is composed of the South Korean Kyonghui University, Hanyang University, and Hanguk Foreign Studies University:

We heard the news that the joint promotion committee of academic reunification festival, which is composed of the South Korean Kyonghui University, Hanyang University, and Hanguk University of Foreign Studies, held a press conference, and proposed once again to hold a working-level talk of North-South students in Panmunjom at 1100 on 24 October, so as to discuss the question of inviting our university students to an academic festival for reunification.

Our North side's university students were sorry that the working-level talk of the North-South students, which was scheduled to be held on 22 October, was not realized. However, we are pleased that your committee once again decided to come to a conference site in Panmunjom, so as to share your intentions and support for us in a patriotic work for national unity and reunification.

Expressing full agreement to your committee's proposal, we will send a delegation for working-level talks, which is composed of five members, the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom at 1100 on 24 October.

We hope that at the talks, the questions of holding the function of a academic festival as a great festival helpful to promoting national reconciliation and unity; the questions of expediting peaceful reunification of the country; and the working-level questions of the participation in the festival by our university students of the northern half will be discussed.

We pay our respects.

[Signed] The Korean Students Committee

[Dated] 23 October 1990, Pyongyang

Red Cross Sends Message to South Counterpart

SK2310075390 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0600 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Telephone message sent by Yi Song-ho, acting chairman of the DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee to Kim Sang-hyop, president of the South Korean Red Cross—read by announcer]

[Text] At the request of the Korean Students Committee, I will send a telephone message to the joint promotion committee of academic reunification festival, which is composed of the South Korean Kyonghui University, Hanyang University, and Hanguk Foreign Studies University, and hope that this message will be delivered to the committee.

[Signed] Yi Song-ho, acting chairman of the DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee.

Kim Il-song Greets Conference on Reunified Korea

SK2110081890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 21 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 21 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today sent a message of greetings to the world conference for a reunified one Korea by the founding of the democratic confederal republic of Koryo [DCRK].

The world conference which is being held at a significant period marking the lapse of 10 years since the proposal for founding the DCRK was advanced clearly shows that the world people's desire and demand for an early solution to the question of Korea's reunification are growing with every passing day, the message says.

It points out that the DCRK founding proposal is the best way of reunification which makes it possible to achieve the reunification of our country by peaceful means in the earliest possible date without one side conquering the other or being conquered under the circumstances where different ideas and systems exist in the North and the South of Korea.

It notes that a reunified one Korea, neutral and nonaligned by the founding of the DCRK, not only accords with the national interests of the entire Korean people but also provides an indispensable guarantee for durable peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

The Korean people, it stresses, will make all efforts to check and frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the separatists at home and abroad and accomplish the cause of peace on the Korean peninsula and national reunification with the support of the world's peaceloving people.

The message wishes the conference great success in its work which will be conducive to further expanding and developing the international movement for solidarity with the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

Reportage Covering Visit of Soccer Team to Seoul

Banquet Held in Seoul

SK2210053390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0504 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul October 21 (KCNA correspondent)—The South side's football association arranged a dinner Sunday evening for the North side's teams visiting Seoul to participate in the North-South reunification soccer game.

Head of our side's teams Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the state Sports Commission and chairman of the Olympic Committee of tme Democratic People's Republic Korea, made a speech at the dinner. He said that the North-South reunification soccer game is rather aimed to remove confrontation between the North and the South, promote national reconciliation and unity and make a contribution to the realization of the cause of reunification, than to compete for victory.

This is why the North-South reunification soccer game held in Pyongyang some time ago marked an occasion letting the whole world see that the country is one and so is the nation for our fellow countrymen, he noted.

Our sportsmen, he stressed, must put an end as soon as possible to the painful tragedy of having competed with each other in the international games in the past owing to territorial division and actively turn out in the noble cause of national reunification which the entire nation desires so ardently.

We should form a single North-South team in the future when participating in the international games and thus fully display the excellent technique and resourcefulness of our nation and our fellow countrymen's will for reunification, said Kim Yu-sun.

Kim U-chung, chairman of the South Korean football association, spoke.

Welcoming the Seoul visit of the North side's football teams, he said:

We are sitting here side by side. This means rather that we are brothers and sisters and fellow countrymen of the same blood than that we are fond of and love football.

He expressed the hope that the forthcoming match, a fruit of the wish of the nation, would give new hope to the 70 million fellow countrymen.

Team Head Makes Speech in Seoul

SK2110083890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 21 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul October 21 (KCNA correspondent)—The North side's teams arrived in Seoul at 12:30 today for North-South reunification soccer match.

The soccer teams and their party, 78 in all, headed by Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the state sports commission and chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee; include Kim Hyong-chin, vice-chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee; advisers Prof. and Dr. Han In-kun, executive member of the Olympic Committee; Yu Song-chol, room chief of the Administration Council; and Yi I-nam, deputy director of a department of the state sports commission.

They were met by "Sports Minister" Chong Tong-song and sports officials of the South side.

Along the nearly 80 km long route from outside the joint security area on the military demarcation line of Panmunjom to Seoul through Munsan, Paju and Koyang, a large number of people of the South warmly greeted and welcomed our soccer teams as a mission of reunification and as fellow countrymen and brothers and sisters who would demonstrate the nation's resource and will for reunification at home and abroad.

Kim Yu-sun issued a statement at the Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel, the lodging place, upon arriving in Seoul.

Noting that it is really fortunate and glad thing for the sportsmen of the North and the South to travel between Pyongyang and Seoul for reunification soccer matches, Kim Yu-sun said:

The sportsmen of the North and the South should no more compete with each other at international games and should not live separated like aliens.

At this solemn historic juncture of reunification or division, we will make every sincere effort so that reunification soccer games arranged with so much efforts may duly contribute to national reconciliation and reunification.

Team Practices With South Team

SK2110094090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0900 GMT 21 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul October 21 (KCNA correspondent)—Members of our side's teams, who arrived here today to have the North-South reunification soccer match, inspected the Chamsil Stadium on the bank of River Han.

The stadium, known to be the largest in South Korea, has 70,000 seats.

After going around the stadium, our footballers had a joint training with players of the South side on the spot.

Women Players Train, Tour Seoul

SK2210150590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul October 22 (KCNA correspondent)—The women footballers of our soccer teams staying in Seoul for the North-South reunification soccer game held a joint training with women footballers of the South side at Chamsil Stadium from 4:30 this afternoon.

When the gridders appeared in the stadium, a large number of Seoul citizens sent them a warm applause.

The players posed for photographs, shoulder to shoulder, in the stadium.

They held a game for training, mixed with each other.

They shouted "reunification, reunification, reunification" before the game.

The spectators warmly cheered the players whenever they displayed good technique and hailed their successful joint training.

The soccer teams of our side visited the Piwon Garden of the Changdok Palace.

Music Forum Held With Pan-National Participants

SK2210063090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0548 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 22 (KCNA)—The participants in the pan-national concert for reunification held a music forum on the theme "National Music and National Reunification" at the People's Palace of culture here on October 21.

Present there were chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Musicians Union Kim Won-kyun, members of the Pyongyang musical group, members of the Seoul traditional musical instrumentalist group, overseas Korean musicians who came here to participate in the pan-national concert for reunification and musicians in the city.

Discussed at the forum were the question of discovering, preserving and studying the national musical heritage by the concerted efforts of musicians in the North, South and overseas and inheriting and developing them and the question of invigorating in unity their production and performance activities conducive to the noble cause of national reunification.

Speeches were made by Song Tong-chon, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Musicians Union; No Tong-un, representative of the Seoul traditional musical instrumentalist group; Yi Chun-mu, representative of Korean musicians in the eastern part of the United States; Yi Cha-yun, associate professor of Pyongyang music and dance university; Yi So-hyon, representative of Korean musicians in the Soviet Union; Kim Yun-myong, representative of Korean musicians in China; Kim Tong-sok, representative of Korean musicians in the western part of the United States; and Chon U-pong, dean of a faculty of Pyongyang Music and Dance University.

The speakers stressed the need to jointly produce songs and operas showing the entire fellow countrymen's desire and will for national reunification and give joint performances of excellent musicians in the North, South and overseas not only at home but also in the international arena.

They unanimously called for briskly conducting the pan-national concert for reunification in the future, too, as a grand common festival of the nation.

Performances at Pan-National Concert Reported

SK2210102590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 22 (KCNA)—Korean artists in the North and the South and overseas who are participating in the pan-national concert for reunification gave joint performances Sunday, divided into three groups.

The programs included colorful music and dance pieces showing the wisdom and pride of the Korean nation which has lived in one territory for thousands of years as a homogeneous nation and the entire fellow countrymen's will for reunification to put an end to the tragedy of the national division at an early date.

The performance was given at the Ponghwa art theatre by the delegation of musicians of the council of Korean men of national culture and art in America, the Toraji art troupe in Tashkent, the Soviet Union, the Koryo art troupe in Sakhalin region, the Soviet Union, the meari musical troupe of the Kazakhstan Korean national theatre in the Soviet Union, the delegation of the Korean centre of national culture in Khabarovsk, the Soviet Union, the delegation of Korean musicians in the eastern part of the United States and the Pyongyang musical group.

The mixed vocal quintet "Lullaby of Reunification", the male vocal trio "National Reunification", the male solo and pangchang "Wind", the mixed group singing "The One Desire" and other pieces performed by artists of the delegation of musicians of the council of Korean men of national culture and art in America and the Pyongyang musical group gave a successful artistic representation of the desire of the 70 million fellow countrymen to enjoy a happy life in a reunified homeland, stirring the hall with ardent desire for national unity and reunification.

In the mixed group singing "Yearning for Rivers and Mountains in the Homeland" by the Meari musical troupe of the Kazakhstan Korean national theatre in the

Soviet Union and the chorus and dance "Moran Hill" by the Pyongyang musical group the performers well depicted the beauty of the rivers and mountains of the homeland with thick national flavor.

The chorus "When Going to Harvest Rice" by the delegation of Korean musicians in the eastern part of the United States and the male vocal solo "Tinkling of an Ox's Bell" by the Toraji art troupe in Tashkent, the Soviet Union, and other pieces represented the characteristics of the cheerful and light folk music, proving that the intrinsic tradition of folk music is flowing in one stream.

Performing at the Pyongyang Grand Theater were the delegation of Korean musicians in China, the delegation of Korean musicians in Maritime Territory, the Soviet Union, the Arirang song and dance troupe of the Kazakhstan Korean national theatre in the Soviet Union, the delegation of Korean musicians in the western part of the United States, the delegation of Korean musicians in Canada, the delegation of Korean musicians in Japan, the delegation of Korean musicians in Germany and the Pyongyang musical group.

The performance which began with the male vocal solo "Joyous Trip of Repatriation" by the delegation of Korean musicians in Japan was filled with ardent desire for reunification and the honor, and pride of the Korean nation.

In the group singing to the tune of drum beating "Loud Drumbeating of Reunification by the delegation of Korean musicians in China, the mixed group singing "We Are One Nation" by the Arirang song and dance troupe of the Kazakhstan Korean national theatre in the Soviet Union, the male vocal solo "One Country" by the delegation of Korean musicians in the western part of the United States, and other numbers, the performers heartily sang with high artistic technique of the day when the entire fellow countrymen hug with each other in one country after putting an end to the painful sufferings of division forced by outside forces.

Instrumentalists of the delegation of Korean musicians in the western part of the United States, the delegation of Korean musicians in Canada, the delegation of Korean musicians in Japan, the Pyongyang musical group and other art troupes gave a performance at the Moranbong Theatre.

Played at the performance which was given twice were the piano trio "A Stroll on Samji Lakeside at Dawn", the piano concerto "Korea Is One", Chaikovsky's symphony op.4, the orchestra "Arirang" and other colorful pieces.

Pianist Chon In-song of the delegation of Korean musician in Canada and instrumentalists of the Pyongyang musical group gave a strongly appealing performance of the piano concerto "Korea Is One" showing the ardent desire of the Korean people to reunify the divided country, decorating the stage of the concert for reunification with success.

Accordionist Yun Han-sin and conductor Kim Hong-chae of the delegation of Korean musicians in Japan gave a vivid representation with skillful playing and energetic conduct of the accordion concerto "To a Decisive Battle" which inspired our people and the People's Army Soldiers to destroy the enemy in the past Fatherland Liberation War, leaving impressions on the audience.

SKNDF Sends Congratulations to President Kim

SK1010045890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 10 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song received a congratulatory message today from the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front (Hanminjon) [SKNDF] on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

The Workers' Party of Korea which weighed anchor for sailing, carrying forward the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese struggle under the guidance of the great leader, is a glorious party which has triumphantly hewed out the sea-route of the cause of chuche, the message says, and goes on:

The great leader founded the chuche idea, a true guiding idea of the times, formed the down-with-imperialism union, indicating the scientific path of the Korean Communist Movement and National Liberation Movement, and laid the deep and stout roots of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The founding of the WPK was the birth of a new type revolutionary party guided by the great chuche idea for the first time in history and a historical declaration heralding a new magnificent advance of the cause of chuche which started from Mt. Paektu.

The WPK which upholds with allegiance the guidance of the great leader, the genius of creation and construction, successfully carried out the social revolutions of several stages in a historically short period and gained great achievements in socialist construction and thus made such an astonishing leap as turning the northern half of the country into a powerful socialist country of independence, self-sustenance and self-reliance in defence.

It is thanks to the great leader, a legendary hero of the anti-Japanese struggle and ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander, and to the Workers' Party of Korea, a tested guider that Korea of chuche could perform heroic feats in crushing and smashing the arrogant aggression by the U.S. imperialists and the imperialist allied forces and staunchly defending the gains of the revolution and the dignity of the nation.

The WPK has entered a new stage of historic development in implementing the grand program of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea unfolded by the great leader and is bringing the true advantages of the socialist system of chuche into full play in the vigorous struggle for rapidly stepping up the grand onward movement of socialism under the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

Our South Korean National Democratic Front which emerged with the great chuche idea as its guiding idea analyzed the corrupt social system of the south on the basis of the theories, strategy and tactics of chuche, set it as the basic political program to liquidate the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and establish an independent government of the nation and has conducted the vigorous movement for independence, democracy and reunification to realise it.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges are now desperately trying to check the influence of Hanminjon and blockade and stamp out the patriotic advance of people of all strata, but no force on earth can block the road of our sacred struggle.

Hanminjon which struggles full of conviction under the brilliant rays of chuche will always win victory.

The message wholeheartedly wishes President Kim Il-song a long life in good health.

SKNDF Anniversary Message to Kim Chong-il

SK1010054590 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0514 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 10 (KCNA)—Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il today received a congratulatory message from the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] (Hanminjon) on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

The message says:

The foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea on October 10, 1945 was a brilliant fruition of the outstanding leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his unique idea of party building and a great event which declared the birth of a chuche-type party for the first time in history.

After raising the anchor, inheriting the glorious traditions of the "Down-with-Imperialism Union (DIU)", the Workers' Party of Korea has converted the northern half of the country into a powerful socialist state of independence, self-support and self-reliance in defence, braving all kinds of vicissitudes and trials under the uplifted banner of the chuche idea, and honorably defended the sovereignty of the country and the nation from desperate challenges of the imperialists.

The course of the WPK is being glorified all the more as it has you dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as the great successor to the cause of chuche.

With your energetic ideological and theoretical activities and great practice, you the sagacious leader who are successfully carrying forward and accomplishing the revolutionary cause of respected President Kim Il-song have further strengthened and developed the WPK into a vanguard of loyalty which is firmly united in ideology and action, into a steel-like party with a strong organisation and discipline and an experienced general staff which formed kindred ties with broad segments of the masses and is leading the revolution and construction to victory.

It is thanks to the wise guidance of you, the sagacious leader, that the WPK is bringing earlier the final victory of socialism with accelerated pace through the time-compressing grand onward movement of the 90s, invariably upholding the banner of chuche, the banner of socialism when the anti-DPRK, anti-socialist moves of the imperialists and their stooges are becoming unprecedentedly extreme.

The WPK, which is advancing with you the sagacious leader, a genius of mankind, in the van has made a great contribution to the cause of global independence and peace by resolutely adhering to the principle of chuche and the anti-imperialist stand and thoroughly applying the idea of independence, friendship and peace, and thus is displaying its fame as a reliable vanguard of the international working class, as the most powerful standard-bearer leading the era of independence.

Hanminjon, a patriotic vanguard of the people in the South, raised it as its basic political platform to terminate the colonial domination by the United States and establish an independent regime of the nation in compliance with the aspirations of broad segments of the people and requirements of the developing revolutionary movement, defined it as the main fighting co-ordinate to organically combine the three struggles for independence, democracy and reunification, and has made its utmost efforts to put them into practice.

Hanminjon has grown to be a reliable general staff in the revolutionary movement which has achieved solid organisational and ideological unity in the flames of the sacred struggle, and immensely increased its influence.

It is a firm determination and unchangeable will of our Hanminjon and patriotic people of all strata to make the 1990s a decade of national reunification.

The future of our Hanminjon and people who are advancing along the course of independence is optimistic and the cause of anti-U.S. independence and reunification is invincible.

The congratulatory message sincerely wishes Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and long life.

Opening Ceremony of Korea-China Friendship Week

SK2210062490 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0605 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 22 (KCNA)—A "Korea-China friendship week" was marked off on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV] into the Korean war.

Colorful functions will take place in Pyongyang and local areas during the week (October 21-27).

An opening ceremony of the week was held here Sunday.

Speaking at the ceremony, Yi Cha-pang, chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship. Association, said that the entry of the Chinese people's volunteers into the Korean war at a time when the Korean people were waging grim battles decisive of the destiny of the country inspired the Korean people and People's Army soldiers in their struggle for the victory of war and dealt heavy blows at the U.S. imperialists and other aggressors.

The heroic feats and exploits performed by the CPV in the Korean people's struggle in defence of freedom and independence are deeply cherished in our hearts still today and will shine forever together with the beautiful rivers and mountains of Korea, he noted.

We, he said, are sincerely rejoiced as over our own over the achievements made by the fraternal Chinese people today in their endeavours to realise socialist modernisation, achieving the stability and unity of the country and adhering to the socialist banner, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China with respected Comrade Jiang Zemin at the core.

Referring to the friendly relations between the two countries, he stressed that our people will in the future, too, as in the past, make all efforts to carry forward and develop the traditional Korea-China friendship down through generations.

Chinese ambassador to Korea Zheng Yi spoke next.

Noting that the Sino-Korean friendship has a long history, he said that this friendship is unbreakable because it was initiated and nursed personally by the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao Zedong, respected Premier Zhou Enlai and the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song.

The China visit of President Kim Il-song in November last year and the Korea visit of General Secretary Jiang Zemin in March developed the Sino-Korean friendship onto a new higher stage, he noted, and stressed: The Chinese people will love the Sino-Korean friendship forged with blood like the apple of the eye and will advance under the uplifted banner of socialism.

The party, government and people of China will as ever support steadfastly the fraternal Korean people's cause of socialist construction and their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he declared.

PRC Military, Mongolian Delegations Arrive

SK2210112390 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1104 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 22 (KCNA)—A delegation of the former Chinese People's Volunteers (CPV) headed by Colonel General Zhang Zhen, acting commander of the Army Corps and political commissar of the CPV and president of national defence university of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (CPLA); a heroes' delegation of the CPV headed by Lieutenant General Yao Sian, deputy commander of Beijing Military Area and airforce commander of Beijing Military Area of the CPLA and a delegation of martyrs' families of the CPV headed by Major General Hu Guiyou, political commissar of the communications department of the general staff of the CPLA, arrived in Pyongyang on October 22 to participate in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the CPV's entry into the Korean war.

Meanwhile, a delegation of the Mongolia-Korea Friendship Association headed by Sh. Tserenzhav [as received], member of the Presidential Council of the Mongolian People's Republic and chairman of the association, arrived here Sunday.

Chinese People's Volunteers' 1958 Letter Published

SK2210104590 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1025 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 22 (KCNA)—The Workers' Party of Korea Publishing house published in booklet the Farewell Letter to the Korean People from the Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV] which was written by the CPV upon withdrawing from Korea in 1958, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the entry of the CPV into the Korean war.

The CPV wrote this letter upon returning home after participating in the Korean war and presented it signed by all its members to the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Noting that the Korean war against the U.S. imperialists' invasion ended with the defeat of the invaders, the letter said that the sincere assistance and kindred affection of the party and the government of Korea and the entire Korean people were an important factor for their victory and success.

The friendship of kinship forged with the blood and sweat shed by the CPV and the Korean people in sharing bitters and defeating the enemy and in the joint labour for reconstruction after the war during the eight years of the CPV's stay in Korea is an embodiment of the noblest spirit of proletarian internationalist solidarity in human world, the letter says, and continues:

The kind encouragement and noble honor shown for us by the great Marshal Kim Il-song, the warm affection of hundreds of thousands of "mothers of volunteers" and parents and brothers and sisters and the lofty self-sacrificing spirit of the internationalist martyrs of Korea for the CPV are deeply engraved on our hearts, which we will hand down to the Chinese people through generations.

The booklet contains the names signed on the letter by the entire commanders and fighters of the CPV.

The book will serve as an evidence which will hand down long the heroic feats and the noble spirit of proletarian internationalism displayed by the CPV in Korea and show that nothing can break the great friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples which were sealed in blood and have withstood all tests of history.

Stamps Depicting Friendship With PRC Issued

*SK2210103590 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1013 GMT 22 Oct 90*

[Text] Pyongyang October 22 (KCNA)—The Korean postage stamp publishing house issued five kinds of new stamps on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV] into the Korean war.

The new stamps all bear the letters "40th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean war".

The stamp "Korea-China friendship" is inscribed with the letters "1950-1990" symbolizing the Korea-China friendship which has constantly strengthened and developed, overcoming trials of history, and shows the gallant looks of a soldier of the Korean People's Army and a soldier of the CPV standing guard over the eastern post of socialism, firmly taking the weapons of the revolution, weapons of the class in their hands.

The stamp "supporting the front" shows CPV soldiers going to the front and Korean people warmly welcoming them.

The stamp "Victory" shows through a photomontage soldiers of the two countries beating back the U.S. imperialist aggressors on a height and the emotional scene of soldiers shouting "Hurrah" at the top of their lungs, embracing each other after victory in the battle on the height.

The stamps "Postwar rehabilitation and construction" and "The friendship tower" show that the soldiers of the two countries sweated together in the postwar rehabilitation and construction and that the Korea-China friendship will be everlasting and immortal in the future, too.

Delegates to Trade Union Meeting Listed

*SK1210230790 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1538 GMT 12 Oct 90*

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)—The International Meeting of Trade Unionists for Peace and Disarmament on the Korean peninsula was held at the People's Palace of Culture on October 11. Present at the meeting were delegate of the Trade Union Congress of Ghana, delegate of the South African Congress of Trade Union, delegation of Libyan General Federation of Producing Trade Union, delegate of the United Centre of Workers of Venezuela, delegation of the National Workers Federation of Senegal, delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, delegate of the National Union of Workers of Tanzania, delegate of the Pakistan Federation of Trade Unions, delegate of the Greek Union of National and International Road Transport Workers, delegate of the Centre of the Cuban Workers, delegate of the National Confederation of Workers of Togo, delegation of the General Federation of Private Railway Workers' Unions of Japan, delegation of the Sohyo Centre in Osaka, Japan, delegation of the National Federation of Shipping and Harbour Workers' Unions of Japan, delegate of the Centre of Indian Trade Unions, delegate of the All Indian Trade Union Congress, delegation of the Egyptian General Federation of Trade Unions, delegate of the Ethiopian Trade Union, delegate of the Yemeni General Confederation of Trade Unions, delegate of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions, delegate of the Organization of African Trade Union Unity, other delegates and delegations of different countries and international organisations and delegate of the South Korean National Democratic Front (Hanminjon).

Homi Framroze Daji [as received], secretary general of the All India Trade Union Congress, said in his report that workers and trade unions of different countries wholeheartedly hope that the peaceful reunification of Korea will be realised as early as possible to bring a durable and complete peace on the Korean peninsula. The United States should not talk about fictitious "threat from the North" but take a substantial step for disarmament and denuclearization on the Korean peninsula, he said, and went on: If tension is to be relaxed and peace is to be guaranteed on the Korean peninsula, it is imperative to adopt a nonaggression declaration between the North and the South, to conclude a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States, practise a phased reduction of the armed forces in the North and the South and pull the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons out of South Korea.

A durable and complete peace on the Korean peninsula can be achieved only through the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Won Tong-ku, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, said in his supplementary report that it is a vital demand of the Korean nation and a task of the times raised by historical trend of independence to put an end to the tragedy of national division lasting nearly a half century and reunify the country.

It is precious support to us for prominent trade unionists of different countries to raise their voices demanding the change of anachronistic anti-peace and anti-reunification policy of the United States and the South Korean authorities and the pullout of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea. Speeches were made by Augustus Kwesi Yangki [as received], delegate of the Trade Union Congress of Ghana, Xi Hongsu, head of the delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, Cho Il-min, delegate of "Hanminjon", Vassilis Papastfidas [as received], delegate of the Greek Union of National and International Road Transport Workers, and Magwalza Maphalala, delegate of the South African Congress of Trade Union, and many other delegates.

Speakers expressed full support to the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo and five-point policy for national reunification put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song and strongly demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea. "An appeal to the workers and trade unions of the world", "a letter to the 12th World Congress of Trade Unions" and "a letter to the 45th General Assembly session of the United Nations" were adopted at the meeting.

Additional Delegates to Chuche Listed

SK0810110890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0611 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA)—Foreign delegations and delegates arrived here Sunday by air to participate in the international seminar on the chuche idea for the building of a new man-centred society which opened in Korea on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Arriving here were Kenichi Ogami, secretary general of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea, and his party; A.K. Simuchimba, minister of information of Zambia, and his party; V.J.V. Mambu, minister of information and radio broadcasting of Sierra Leone and chairman of the Sierra Leone National Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea; Yebrail Romero, member of the directorate of the Liberal Party of Colombia, professor of Liberal University and chief of the Group for the Study of the Chuche Idea (February 16) in Colombia, and his party; Ngakegni Prosper, member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour and rector of the Congolese Higher Party School; and Aldo Bernardini, chairman of the Italian Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea and professor of Chieti University, and his party.

Earlier, a delegation of teachers of Hokkaido, Japan, of the Society for the Study of the Chuche Idea led by Tetsuro Kaneko, chairman of the central executive committee of the Hokkaido Teachers Union of Japan, arrived here.

NODONG SINMUN Articles on the Party

Party Leadership Viewed

SK2110093690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0848 GMT 21 Oct 90

["Development of Theory On Strengthening of Party's Leadership in Accomplishment of Socialist Cause"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 21 (KCNA)—Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in his recent treatise "The Workers' Party of Korea is the Organizer and Guider of All Victories for Our People" indicated a true way of strengthening the party and increasing its leadership role as required by the time and the developing revolution.

In this connection, NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a by-lined article titled "Development of Theory on Strengthening of Party's Leadership in Accomplishment of Socialist Cause."

The treatise gives a comprehensive exposition of theoretical and practical questions arising in party building and party activities, ranging from the necessity of the party's leadership in the accomplishment of the socialist cause to the principle and tasks in strengthening and developing the revolutionary party of the chuche type and the basic ways of fulfilling the mission and duty of the party as a leading political organization.

What is important in the immortal ideological and theoretical wealth contained in the treatise is the idea of strengthening the party's leadership in the accomplishment of the socialist cause, says the article.

It quotes dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as saying:

"Party leadership is vital to the socialist cause."

The article further says:

The treatise expounds a profound idea that the party's leadership is vital to the socialist cause and fully explains its reason.

It, first of all, underscores the necessity of the party's leadership on the basis of a profound exposition of the position and role of the driving force in the accomplishment of the socialist cause.

The driving force of the revolution is the socio-political organism in which the masses of the people are united closely behind the leader in the same ideology and in one organization.

It is thanks to the wise leadership of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea led by respected Comrade Kim Il-song that our people have become an independent driving force of the society and the revolution, responsible for their own destiny.

The role of the popular masses in completing the socialist cause is also guaranteed by the leadership of the party.

The treatise also develops in depth the ideology and theory on the party's role in the accomplishment of the socialist cause on the basis of the significance of the correct strategy and tactics of struggle.

Since our party has advanced the correct line and policies, the cause of socialism has dynamically advanced along the road of victory in our country without any deviation and without ups and downs.

The treatise also explains the importance of the adherence to the revolutionary principle in the accomplishment of the socialist cause and, on this basis, proves the necessity of the party's leadership.

Maintaining the revolutionary principle in socialist construction means steadfastly defending and meeting the fundamental demand and interests of the working class and masses of the working people for independence. The independent demand and interests of the popular masses can be firmly maintained and realised only under the leadership of the working-class party. How to approach the imperialists' anti-socialist moves is a key matter in adhering to the revolutionary principle in socialist construction. The further the imperialists intensified their anti-socialist offensives to hamper the independent interests of the popular masses, the more resolutely our party defended and implemented the revolutionary principle.

The idea that expounds the importance of adherence to the revolutionary principle in carrying out the socialist cause and, on this basis, indicates the necessity of the party's leadership is a great idea that gives a new exposition of the essence and nature of the socialist cause and the essential content of the party's leadership.

This profound exposition clearly explains the truth that the key to the completion of the socialist cause lies in adhering to the revolutionary principle and the leadership of the party ready to maintain the revolutionary principle under any circumstances is imperative for the accomplishment of the socialist cause.

People Urged To Love Motherland

SK2210111190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 22 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today editorially calls upon the party members and working people to step up the socialist construction, bearing deep in mind the fervour to warmly love and glorify the motherland of chuche.

The editorial says:

We are now building socialism under the circumstances in which the imperialists are resorting to vicious anti-socialist moves. We should, therefore, maintain the firm stand to resolutely defend the honor and dignity of the socialist motherland of chuche. Only when we have a high degree of pride that our motherland of chuche is the best where there are the independent revolutionary government and the foundation of a powerful self-supporting national economy and people enjoy an independent and creative life and when we have a firm determination to add brilliance to the socialist motherland down through generations can we push ahead with the revolution and construction, smashing all manoeuvres of the imperialists.

First of all we should deeply acquire the greatness of the chuche idea which indicates the bright road ahead of the motherland of chuche.

All the party members and other working people should thoroughly realise the requirements of the chuche idea in all fields of the revolution and construction with a firm awareness that the chuche idea is the life and soul of our socialist motherland.

We should have a high degree of pride and self-confidence in socialism of our own style which has been built under the banner of the chuche idea. Party members and other working people should bring the advantages of our socialism into full play in all fields of the state and social life with an unshakable determination not to allow anyone to hurt the socialist system of chuche which was established by the revolutionary forerunners with blood and has been consolidated by ourselves through hard struggle.

The noble spirit of ardently loving the socialist motherland of chuche finds its expression in the practical struggle, the editorial says, and stresses:

All the party members and other working people should make a substantial contribution to the development and prosperity of the country by devotedly working like the unassuming heroes and merited people who are devoting themselves to the party and the leader, the motherland and the people, whether they are recognized or not.

Party Solidarity Addressed

SK2210120790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1046 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 22 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed article entitled "Inheritance of Solid Unity and Cohesion Is Great Pride of Our Party". It recalls that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in his work dated October 22, 1976 indicated the way of achieving the solid political and ideological unity and cohesion of the party and resolutely defending it, which is a fundamental issue for the working-class party to inherit and accomplish the revolutionary cause.

The work expounds a profound theory on the inheritance and accomplishment of the revolutionary cause started by the leader, defines the resolute defence of the political and ideological unity and purity of the party as the fundamental guarantee for the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause and comprehensively elaborates on the fundamental principles and ways of defending the unity of the party generation after generation.

The main idea of the work is that the unity and cohesion of the party must be defended through generation in order to accomplish the revolutionary cause of the leader, the article notes.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is quoted as saying:

"Resolutely defending and strengthening generation after generation the unity and cohesion of our party established by the leader means a struggle to creditably inherit the leader's revolutionary cause and bring it to completion."

The article further says:

As our party has carried on the cause of party building with the idea and theory of the work as the guiding principle, it has solved most brilliantly the question of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the party as required by the inheritance and accomplishment of the revolutionary cause.

Our party's unity is the most solid and vital one which can be broken by nothing and can withstand any trials.

The unity and cohesion of our party is solid, first of all: in that it is a rock-firm single-hearted unity of the whole party around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party centre on the basis of one ideology, the chuche idea.

Our party has defined the establishment of the monolithic ideological system throughout itself as the fundamental principle in party building, strictly observed it and firmly established its unity, thoroughly liquidating the historical consequences of factionalism and all sorts of opportunistic ideological elements.

Our party has strengthened into a powerful party which has modelled itself on the immortal chuche idea with the great leader at the centre.

Our party's unity is solid and vital also in that it is an unbreakable one based on the inheritance and development of the great tradition of unity.

The unity of our party achieved by the young communists and the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners in the days when the revolutionary cause of chuche was being pioneered under the guidance of the great leader is a most pure and solid unity.

Our party has always directed its greatest efforts to inheriting the revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese struggle, that is, the tradition of unity, regarding it as the fundamental issue for the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause.

Our party's unity is solid and unbreakable especially in that it was established through the most arduous trials.

As the trials of the revolution were severer, our party has united itself more closely, not being disunited. This is an incomparable pride of our party.

Our party's unity serves as a powerful weapon to staunchly advance along the road of socialism, smashing the anti-socialist moves of the imperialists.

Socialist Cause Discussed

SK1910111990 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 16 Oct 90

[NODONG SINMUN 16 October special article: "Our Party Is the Great Guide and Resolute Defender of the Socialist Cause"]

[Text] Our people take great pride in their party.

Our party has victoriously advanced and is consummating the socialist cause under the banner of the chuche idea. In this course, our party has unreservedly displayed its power as the leader [yongdoja] of the revolution and has attained immortal achievements. Because of its firm faith in the socialist cause, its endless devotion to it, and its great exploits in defending socialism and giving play to the superiority of socialism, our party has a high honor and authority as the great guide and resolute defender of the socialist cause.

In his historic work "The WPK [Workers' Party of Korea] Is the Organizer and Guide of All Victories of Our People," dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has elucidated the idea that the party's leadership is a decisive guarantee for the victory of the socialist cause, and has indicated a direction and way for consummating the socialist and communist cause by strengthening the party and enhancing its leadership role.

This unfolds an endlessly bright future to the path of our party and socialist cause.

Upholding this great ideological theory, we should strengthen the party and constantly increase its leadership role, thus victoriously advancing the socialist and communist cause and brilliantly consummating it.

1. Our party is a great guide which leads the socialist cause with an invincible might and leadership ability.

The socialist cause is the sacred cause of realizing the independence of the popular masses and pioneering mankind's resplendent future. Without the party's leadership, the socialist cause cannot be advanced even a step neither can it be firmly defended and safeguarded.

The future of the socialist cause is, after all, decided by the party. The party's leadership is a decisive condition for the victory of the socialist cause.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: The party's leadership is the life of the socialist cause. The socialist cause in our country has been advanced and has won victories under our party's leadership. It will also be brightly consummated only under the party's leadership.

The party's leadership is the life of the socialist cause. The socialist cause in our country has been advanced and has won victories under the leadership of our party. One of the greatest achievements in the history of our party's struggle is that the socialist cause has been defended and brilliantly led.

The history of our party's struggle powerfully confirms that the leadership of the party is an essential demand for the victory of the socialist cause.

The party of the working class is the revolutionary headquarters and the societal guiding force. No political organization of the working class can replace the party in terms of leadership status and role in performing the socialist and communist cause. The party's leadership status is, indeed, firm and absolute in carrying out the socialist cause, the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

The party's leadership toward the socialist cause is, in nature, the political leadership of laying down scientific revolutionary lines, strategies, and tactics, of organizing and mobilizing the popular masses to implement them, and of resolutely defending and adhering to the working class-minded stand and the socialist principle under whatever circumstances.

Only through the party's organizational and guiding role can the socialist cause win one victory after another along the straightest road and resolutely defend and safeguard its dignity and purity.

Our party's leadership is a decisive guarantee for strengthening the main forces of the socialist cause and exalting their role.

Strengthening the main forces of the socialist cause is a basic problem in the struggle for socialism. Only when the popular masses are firmly prepared to be the main force of the revolution can the socialist cause be pioneered and their victorious advance be achieved. Also, the superiority of socialism can be highly displayed.

The socialist cause is a revolutionary cause from which the popular masses have emerged as the independent main force for the first time in the history of mankind and which they discharge for themselves.

The working class party which ideologically awakens and organizes the popular masses can change the popular masses, who were once off the stage of history, into the mighty main forces which pioneer their destinies independently and creatively. The party firmly rallies the popular masses as united political forces by educating, ideologically awakening, and organizing them, guarantees the unity of their idea and action, and leads their activities in conformity with the demands of the performance of the socialist cause.

Without the leadership of the party, the popular masses can be neither firmly prepared to be the independent main forces of the revolution nor can the socialist cause advance.

Our party has always laid a primary emphasis on enhancing the main forces in socialist construction and has constantly deepened the work of strengthening them in keeping with the development of the revolution and construction on a higher stage.

By firmly arming all people with the chuche idea and the party's lines and policies, its embodiment, our party has thoroughly established chuche in ideology and has solidly rallied all people around the party—organizationally and ideologically—and in terms of moral obligation, thus strengthening and developing the revolutionary ranks, the independent main forces of the revolution, into a single social and political organic body.

In our country today, the WPK unshakably stands at the center of the revolutionary ranks, and the popular masses, who have surmounted all types of ordeals while sharing weals and woes with the party in the course of the protracted revolutionary struggle, are firmly united around the party and the leader with a single heart and will.

The party and the people, who are linked with each other not in relations of any business but in inseparable bonds of blood, have shared weal and woe. Also, the entire society has been uniform with the unitary idea of the party. This is precisely our socialism.

The single-hearted leader-party-people unity is a fundamental trait of our society. It is also a basic factor that enables our socialism to victoriously advance, breaking through any difficulties and ordeals.

The manner of solving all problems in reliance upon the boundless strength and creativity of the popular masses is among the important keys to our party having built and developed today's man-centered superior socialism.

Our socialist cause with the chuche idea as the leading guideline is the people's cause of which the popular masses themselves are the masters and which is thoroughly advanced by their revolutionary zeal and creative activeness.

On its deep insight into the importance of giving play to the revolutionary ardor of the popular masses in advancing the socialist cause, our party has created the Chongsan-ri spirit and method, a scientific method for leading the masses. By giving priority to work with the people, political work, our party has constantly strengthened the political and ideological might of our revolutionary ranks.

Our party's leadership has made it possible to closely connect leadership with the masses in our society and has enabled all people to adopt the socialist cause as their work and actively realize it.

From the initial period when the basis of socialism was laid to the present when a high-stage struggle to achieve the complete victory of socialism is being staged, all problems have been solved in reliance upon the self-awakened zeal and creative activeness of the popular masses.

There has never been such a society as our society where the mass heroism, the collective strength of all people, is fully displayed and which vigorously advances with this might as our society.

In our country today, every work in all fields of socialist construction is being successfully carried out by the high revolutionary ardor and mass heroism of the popular masses who uphold the unitary leadership of the party with loyalty.

Such great monumental creations as the Sohae Lockgate built on one of the largest scales in the world, the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, and the Kwangbok Street have been constructed in succession, and such large-scale political events as the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students were held at the highest level. This clearly proves how wise the leadership of our party is, which has constantly displayed the political and ideological might and superiority of the socialist system.

Our party's leadership is also a basic factor which successfully advances the socialist cause on the basis of correct fighting strategies and tactics.

The socialist cause is difficult and complicated work which is accompanied by a serious class struggle and which creates new things, hewing out the untrodden path. Only through correct fighting strategies and tactics can the socialist cause victoriously pioneer its future path with clear methods and directions.

The strategic and tactical leadership toward the socialist cause can be performed only by the working class party which correctly indicates the future path of society and the developing revolution and which knows how to organize and mobilize a broad range of masses.

Emerging with a political, strategic, and tactical leadership toward society and the revolution as its mission, the party is the sole leading political organization which are capable of performing the mission.

Our party has set forth the most correct and revolutionary lines and policies of socialist construction and has successfully led the socialist cause without even a slight deviation, twist or turn.

Our party's lines and policies of socialist construction are encyclopedic guidelines which elucidate the intrinsic characteristics and superiority of socialism on the basis of the chuche idea, delineate directions and methods for socialist construction, and brightly give solutions to all other problems in discharging the socialist cause.

Our party's original lines and policies of socialist construction are the sole correct guidelines for carrying out the socialist cause. This has been fully confirmed through theories and practice.

It is thanks to our party's correct lines and policies of socialist construction that our socialism has won one victory after another along a new and original path.

By consistently adhering to and embodying the most scientific and just lines of socialist construction—the lines of conquering both the ideological and the material fortresses—our party has been able to build today's peculiar socialism of our own in this land.

According to our party's correct lines of socialist construction, a firm priority has been given to the ideological revolution; all social members have been prepared to be communist human beings with a high ideological sense of independence and creative capabilities; and the material and technological foundation of socialism has been firmly laid as a result of the vigorous acceleration of economic construction.

A firm priority has been given to the ideological revolution, and economic construction has been dynamically accelerated in every period and at every stage of the developing revolution in our country. Thus, there have been no turns or twists even in the whirlwind of history, which would decide the fate of socialism, and we have finely built today's socialism with a revolutionary nature and characteristics.

Our party's lines of the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—are the general lines of socialist construction and a basic way for consummating the socialist cause.

The three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—are a basic revolutionary task assigned to the party of the working class after the socialist system has been established.

The only way to accelerate economic construction, constantly consolidating the socialist system politically and ideologically, is to steadily carry out the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural.

Our party's lines of the three revolutions are, indeed, revolutionary lines, which make it possible to display the absolute superiority over capitalism, and scientific lines which make it possible to successfully build socialism along the most straight path.

By placing the lines of the three revolutions as the basic core of the strategic lines of socialist and communist construction and by thoroughly implementing them, our party has changed our society into a society, which is politically and ideologically sound and firmly united, and a prospering socialist society where the economic, cultural, and other social fields have been rapidly developed on the basis of the popular masses' high self-awakened consciousness and revolutionary zeal.

Always from a chuche-oriented standpoint, our party has elucidated new theories and principles on socialist construction, has actively defended the lines of socialist construction, and has made them shinier.

Our party's theory of the manifestation of the superiority of the socialist system and theory of the embodiment of a collective method are brilliant examples for exploring new theories and principles and enforcing policies in conformity with the demands of socialist construction.

Indeed, our party's leadership is the most correct and revolutionary leadership which makes it possible to brilliantly solve all problems in advancing the socialist cause and giving play to its superiority.

Under the leadership of the party, our people have attained great success and victory in socialist construction. And our revolution has advanced toward a high peak where the complete victory of socialism is visible.

Through the 40-year struggle for socialist construction, our socialism has been strengthened and developed into a superior man-centered socialism in which leadership is firmly combined with the masses, and the single-hearted unity of the leader, the party, and the people has been realized at the highest level. Also, marvelous changes have been effected in the economic, cultural, and other sectors of social life.

All people have been firmly armed with the great chuche idea and our party's lines and policies, its embodiment; adopted it as the sole norm of their thought and practice; and have accelerated socialist construction with a high national pride and confidence.

Like the unheralded heroes, our party members and workers do not expect for individual honor or reward, but think only of the interests of the party, the revolution, the society, and the people; regard their social and political life as more precious than their physical life; and always live and work in a revolutionary manner.

Our society is a genuine paradise for the people where their aspirations and demands have been embodied in reality. In our society where all assets created by the people are appropriated for improving their welfare, no one is worried about the problem of food, clothing, and housing and everyone is equally well off. Everyone in our country wants for nothing of food and clothing, but leads a happy life through his creative labor with a job fit for his ability and aptitude.

As a result of the vigorous acceleration of socialist construction under the banner of the chuche idea, the self-reliant socialist economy has been more firmly consolidated and the overall power of the country has been constantly enhanced.

Our socialism is a very superior and peculiar socialism in view of the solidarity of society and its people-minded nature of serving the people in all aspects and in the respect of the overall social development, including economic and cultural development.

We take great pride and confidence in the fact that we have built this excellent socialism of our own type under the leadership of the great party.

Through practical experience, our people are firmly convinced that our party is the great guide of the socialist cause and that only when they advance under the leadership of the party can they consummate the chuche socialist cause.

2. Our party is the resolute defender of the socialist cause who brilliantly defends and safeguards the dignity and honor of socialism by consistently adhering to a high revolutionary spirit of principle.

The revolutionary spirit of principle is the intrinsic nature of a revolutionary party which builds socialism. The party is the ranks of determined vanguard fighters with firm faith in the cause of the working class, the socialist cause. For this reason, all activities of the party of the working class should be thoroughly consistent with a thorough revolutionary spirit of principle.

For the party to consistently adhere to the revolutionary spirit of principle is a basic demand for resolutely defending the socialist cause.

The history of the working classes' revolutionary struggle shows that when the revolutionary spirit of principle is adhered to, the socialist cause can advance, tiding over whatever difficulties and ordeals and that when it is abandoned, the socialist cause is contaminated and splits in half.

Only in reliance upon the justness and vitality of the revolutionary spirit of principle can the socialist cause successfully pioneer its future.

Whether the party carries out its mission to the end as the resolute defender of the socialist cause and as the weapon of the class struggle, after all, depends on ideological resoluteness and the revolutionary spirit of principle.

Today our party is displaying the honor of being the great guide and resolute defender of the socialist cause, because it possesses the high principled revolutionary spirit of never receding from the working class-oriented stand and the basic ideology of socialism.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: It is thanks to our party's revolutionary leadership that the revolutionary principles reflecting the basic demands and stand of the working class have been consistently cleaved to in our socialist construction.

Adhering to the revolutionary principle in socialist construction means defending and embodying the fundamental demands and interests of the working class and the popular working masses for independence to the end.

In the course of socialist construction, the circumstances and conditions of the struggle can change, but the demands and stand of the popular masses who strive to realize independence cannot be altered.

The independent demands and interests of the popular masses can be firmly maintained and realized only by the leadership of the party of the working class.

The working class is the class which personifies independence at the highest level and which more resolutely struggles to realize the independent demands and interests of the popular masses than any other class and stratum. No other demands and interests but those of the popular masses can exist with the working class and its party. The class mission of the working classes' party is precisely to thoroughly defend and realize the demands and interests of the popular masses.

The resolute principled revolutionary spirit of trying to defend and embody independence is an important leadership trait which the determined defender of the socialist cause should have.

Today our socialist cause is shining as a glorious cause of defending and realizing the independent demands and interests of the popular working masses along the path early pioneered under the banner of the chuche idea.

Because our party has wisely led the revolution and construction, the revolutionary principles reflecting the fundamental demands and stand of the working class and the popular working masses have been consistently adhered to in socialist construction.

Above all, our party established the socialist system, has consolidated and developed it in conformity with the independent demands and interests of the popular masses, and has pushed ahead with the revolutionary and construction in compliance with the intrinsic nature of the socialist cause.

The boundless attraction of the socialist cause is based on the decisive superiority of socialism over capitalism. Thus, what is important in defending the socialist cause is to establish and constantly consolidate and develop a genuine social system conforming to the independent demands and interests of the popular masses.

The greatness of the party which leads the socialist cause to the single ever-victorious road is graphically manifested in brilliantly solving this problem.

Our party has adopted the remodeling of all social fields creatively in conformity with the independent demands and interests of the popular masses, the main forces, as a basic direction for constructing a man-centered superior socialism.

In the entire course of socialist construction, our party has consistently adhered to the independent and creative stand and has thoroughly implemented the revolutionary lines of independence, self-reliance, and self-defense.

Under the wise leadership of our party, our people's government exercises the independent politics of defending and realizing the independence of the popular masses and substantially guarantees the people genuine political freedom and rights.

Today everyone, having membership in a certain social and political organization, is enjoying a rewarding political life and fully exercising his equal rights and freedom as the master of the state and society.

Meeting the increasing material demands of the people by building a self-reliant national economy is a firm principle to which our party has consistently cleaved in the entire course of socialist construction.

By firmly establishing the chuche-oriented stand and thoroughly embodying the principle of self-reliance in the field of economic construction under the leadership of the party, we have excellently constructed a multifaceted and general economy in which we are able to guarantee the production of everything needed to make the country wealthy and powerful and to improve the people's standard of living.

Because we have this solid self-reliant national economy, we smoothly guarantee all workers material conditions needed for them to fulfill their responsibility and role as the masters of society.

Under the leadership of our party, the lines of independence in politics, self-reliance in economy, and self-defense in national defense have been firmly implemented. As a result, our country has been a chuche-based independent socialist power which does not rely on and is not subordinated to others in any field, but constantly develops with its own strength.

Our party has firmly adhered to a socialist principle and method in advancing the socialist cause.

A socialist society develops on a principle drastically different from that of a capitalist society based on individualism. Therefore, socialism can be developed only on a socialist principle and method.

Whether a socialist principle and method are embodied is one of the key problems of whether the purity of socialism is defended by rejecting capitalist elements.

Our party has solved all problems in socialist construction on the principle of giving play to the superiority of socialism.

Today the work of reforming society has been vigorously accelerated, and the collective ownership on a society-wide scale has been constantly consolidated and developed.

As a result of the vigorous implementation of the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—the revolutionization and working class-orientation of the peasants have been actively accelerated; the ideological, technological, and cultural backwardness in the rural areas have been eradicated; the mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy have been dynamically pushed ahead: and the material and technological foundation of agriculture has been matchlessly solidified. As a result, a firm foundation for developing the rural economy into a large-scale socialist economy has been laid in our country.

Our party has managed the economy by a collective method in conformity with the intrinsic demands of socialism; has developed culture and art in a sound manner thoroughly on the party-minded and working class-minded principle; and has nurtured the people into genuine revolutionaries who have a strong faith in socialism and devote everything to the society and the people.

As the imperialists' antirevolutionary and antisocialist offensives infringing upon the independent interests of the popular masses have been intensified, our party has more resolutely defended and implemented the revolutionary principle.

The principled revolutionary spirit of the working classes' party in socialist construction is importantly expressed by the party's method of countering the antisocialist maneuvers of imperialists.

Intimidated by the strengthening of the attraction of socialism, the imperialists and all types of reactionary forces have viciously maneuvered to slander the socialist system and nip the faith of the people in socialist construction by resorting to every means and method.

Under this situation, defending and making the socialist cause shine is an acute problem in the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

The leadership role of the party should be decisively enhanced to defend the socialist cause at the present stage where the objective circumstances and conditions of the revolution have changed and the antisocialist offensives of the imperialists have been further intensified.

The antirevolutionary maneuvers of imperialists to disturb, collapse, and wreck the socialist cause can be successfully smashed only through the principled struggle of the working classes' party.

Under the leadership of the party, our people have smashed the maneuvers of the imperialists at every step, have advanced the socialist cause, and have given play to its superiority in the protracted and arduous course of the revolutionary struggle. In this process, our people have come to cherish as their faith the fact that they can defend and consummate the socialist cause only through an uncompromising struggle against imperialism.

However much the objective circumstances and conditions of the revolution may change, our people never yield the revolutionary principle even for a moment. They always deal with the imperialists with principled revolutionary spirit and resoluteness; counter the imperialists' ideological and cultural infiltration with revolutionary ideological offensives; and counter his crafty antisocialist maneuvers with a revolutionary gale. This is the unshakable will of our people.

Our people's revolutionary spirit of principle and anti-imperialist struggle is the same as before. Our people are overflowing with the faith that though there can be difficulties along the road of socialist construction, they will win victory without fail and with a revolutionary will regard the dignity of socialism as more precious than immediate interests and to resolutely defend the honor of socialism at any cost.

Thanks to our party's leadership, our people have been able to steadily advance along the single revolutionary road under the banner of socialism under the unprecedentedly acute and complicated circumstances in which the offensives of the U.S. and other imperialists have been intensified.

Thanks to our people's struggle of principle, all types of subversion and sabotage of imperialists have been smashed without fail, and the socialist cause has been firmly defended in our country. Even today when an unexpected complicated situation is being created within the communist movement, our revolution is winning one victory after another without even a slight shaking.

We can naturally take pride and confidence in having built this socialism without losing the revolutionary spirit of principle though generations have changed and the revolution has advanced far.

Proceeding from the basic demands of socialist construction and the experience of and lessons from the revolutionary struggle, we should resolutely defend and implement the revolutionary principle—the principle of socialism—in a state and social life. Herein lies a genuine way for making the dignity and honor of socialism and giving full play to its superiority.

In the course of building the superior socialism of our own and giving play to its superiority, our party has unreservedly displayed the might of being the tested revolutionary guide and the resolute defender of the socialist cause and has attained imperishable achievements.

The party's greatness is precisely that of the leader [yongdoja]. Only when the great leader [yongdoja] is upheld can the party increase its fighting capabilities and leadership role in all directions and brilliantly fulfill its mission as the defender and guardian of the socialist cause.

The future of the party and the socialist cause and the bright future of the people, after all, depend on the greatness of the leader [yongdoja].

The reason why the WPK is highly displaying the honor of being the tested guide and resolute defender of the socialist cause is that it upholds the great leader [yongdoja] at its top.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the outstanding organizer of the cause of the party construction and the great leader [yongdoja].

Thanks to the tested leadership of the great leader, who has advanced the original theory that the party's leadership is the life of the socialist cause and who has constantly strengthened the fighting capabilities and leadership role of the party, and of the party center, a peculiar socialist system of our own, which cannot be found in any existing theory, has come into being and has been constantly consolidated and developed. This is the lofty truth our people have cherished in the course of the protracted but glorious struggle for socialism.

Today we are assigned the task of strengthening our party and accelerating socialist construction under its leadership while upholding the idea, theory, and task in dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's historic work "The WPK Is the Organizer and Guide of All Victories of Our People."

Strengthening our party and increasing its leadership role are essential demands for brightly pioneering and consummating the socialist and communist cause.

Only under the leadership of the party can the work of enhancing the main force of our revolution by giving priority to the ideological revolution and the work of adhering to the revolutionary principle and effecting great upsurges in economic and cultural construction be successfully carried out.

A key to advancing and consummating the socialist cause lies in strengthening the party and increasing its leadership role. As socialist construction further deepens and develops onto a higher stage and as the antisocialist maneuvers of imperialists become further intensified, the party should be strengthened and its leadership role enhanced. This is the lofty truth which our people have cherished as unchangeable faith through the experience of history.

We should firmly adhere to the principle of the party's leadership without ever wavering and uphold our party's leadership generation after generation.

Our party is the organizer and guide of all victories of our people and the resolute defender of the socialist cause.

With great pride and confidence in advancing the socialist cause under the party's leadership, we should more firmly establish the party's leadership system as socialist construction further deepens. Also, we should make all political organizations of society, including the people's power, work according to the party's intention and policy.

Along with this, the entire party and all people should think and work only according to our party's idea and intention and firmly consolidate the single-hearted unity around the party and the leader.

Our people are a people who have experienced the greatness of our party and have cherished the wise nature of its leadership deep in their hearts in the course of the glorious struggle to pioneer the socialist cause and give full play to its superiority.

The faith and will of our people to consummate the socialist and communist cause under the leadership of the great WPK forever are firm and immovable.

The revolutionary cause of our people, who are advancing and consummating the socialist cause, upholding the banner of the chuche idea under the leadership of the ever-victorious great party, is ever-victories and forever invincible.

Textile Output Up 28 Percent in 1990

SK2210110590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 22 (KCNA)—Textile output is on the increase in Korea.

According to No Hong-un, director of the planning department of the General Bureau of Textile Industry, the textile output in the first nine months or more of this year was 28 percent above that in the corresponding period last year.

In this period the Sinuiju textile mill boosted the output of yarn by thousands of tons and fabrics by 9 million metres by energetically replacing the textile equipment with modern and high-speed one and introducing new work methods.

The Hyesan textile combine recently increased its yarn production capacity 70 percent by installing new modern spinning frames. Its textile output in September was 30 percent up on the same period last year and production is kept on a high level in October.

The Pyongyang textile combine lifted the utility rate of textile equipment and introduced more than 100 technological innovation proposals this year into production to increase textile output by millions of metres.

A productive upswing has been effected at the Kusong, September and Sariwon textile mills and other textile mills in different parts of the country.

Innovatory successes have been reported from the Korean silk company. Having increased the annual capacity by 1.5 million metres above that at its commissioning, the company has augmented textile output 16 percent this month above the same period last year. It overfulfilled the previous month's plan by 3 percent.

Tongil Street Builder on Rapid Construction

SK2210055490 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Text] Builders of the Hamhung Battalion of the South Hamgyong Provincial Youth Construction Brigade, who are looking forward to the day when the compatriots of the North and South will tear down the barrier of national division, freely visit each other, and walk along Tongil Street, have all come to build this street and they are vigorously raising the flames of creating the speed of the nineties in an effort to complete building the 8-B group of 30-storied houses of No. 2 Block before the end of this month. Our reporter has met with Comrade Kim Kye-chong, political director of this division.

[Begin Kim recording] We, the builders of the First Regiment of the South Hamgyong Provincial Youth Construction Brigade, are carrying out the task of building the 8-B group of houses of No. 2 Block of Tongil Street in an effort to turn the grand-scale blueprint, which was written by the dear comrade leader, into reality at the earliest possible date. Since we started the construction, we have vigorously raised the flames of creating the speed of the nineties and have carried out building in earnest. In approximately three months, we passed the 25th-story mark in our construction.

By vigorously waging a speed battle, our builders of the Hamhung Battalion, who began the construction of the structure of houses with the firm belief that we will do it if the party wants, and with an indomitable resolve to do so, built 60 households in a short time, thus proudly taking the lead.

Battalion Commander Kim Su-yol, Comrades Chin In-chon and Han Yong-yol, and other functionaries of the battalion provided a good guarantee by positively finding internal reserves based upon the principle of self-reliance. As a result, construction is being vigorously accelerated. Comrade platoon leader Kim Tok-pon, Comrades Han Ki-yun, Han Tong-son, Kim Myong-sin, and Han Yun-sok, and other builders are carrying out [word indistinct] work in compliance with technological requirements.

Comrades Kim Yong-man, Kim Mu-sa, and Chon Yong-nam, who are tasked with building the structures, are supplying them in a timely manner, and the platoon leader Song So-kon, Comrades Yi Chae-sin and Yi Mun-kuk, and other builders are mixing a lot of concrete and sending it to be tamped. Our builders of the Hamhung Battalion, who are [words indistinct] every three days, are further accelerating the speed of the march in order to complete the construction of structures before the end of this month. [end recording]

WPK Officials Attend National Symphony

SK1210225590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1534 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)—The ninth Yun I-sang concert has begun at the Ponghwa Art Theatre in Pyongyang today.

The concert involves the Korean national symphony orchestra and well-known Korean conductors at home and abroad.

The premiere was appreciated by Vice-President of the DPRK Yi Chong-ok, secretary of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea Yun Ki-pok, vice-premier of the administration Council Chang Chol and officials concerned, artists and working people in the city.

The repertoire included violin concerto Op.1 of Yun I-sang, a prominent composer, J. Sibelius's symphonic poem Finlandia and Chaikovsky's Symphony Op.4.

Yun I-sang's Violin Concerto Op. 1 drew particular attention of music lovers as it has created a model of a grand concerto for violin and orchestra at the present time.

The instrumentalists of the National Symphony Orchestra successfully played Finlandia that praises the patriotic feelings of the Finnish people and their beautiful homeland and Tchaikovsky's Symphony Op.4 that represents the mental agony and desire of a Russian progressive intellectual. Their performance was acclaimed by the audience.

The concert will continue till October 15.

Housing Construction Hastened in Pyongyang

SK2210225590 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Text] Housing construction for 50,000 households in Pyongyang is being accelerated rapidly.

For 10 days this month, houses for hundreds more households were assembled this month as compared with the same period last month.

During this period especially, houses for some additional 200 households were assembled by the Pyongyang youth construction division.

The regiments of each district are firmly maintaining the production bases for prefabricated construction materials through their own strength, thus ensuring priority to the production of prefabricated construction materials.

Also, youth construction brigades in Kaesong and North Hwanghae Province are carrying out a speed battle and are unprecedentedly accelerating the pace of assembling the structures for the households.

South Korea

Senior Adviser Predicts Summit Talks in 1991

SK1910150090 Seoul YONHAP in English 1400 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 19 (YONHAP)—A senior presidential adviser observed Friday that inter-Korean summit talks may be held as early as next year. Yi Hong-ku, special presidential advisor for politics, said, "the prospect of holding inter-Korean summit talks became so brightened, judging from North Korean President Kim Il-song's positive attitudes toward crucial pending issues, including arms reduction."

The former national unification minister said, "North Korea is facing a need to improve its external images to keep in pace with the fast-changing international circumstances around the Korean peninsula, highlighted by recent Korea-Soviet ties and a move to normalize ties between North Korea and Japan." Speaking in an interview with the state-run Korea Broadcasting System, Yi said, "in this context, the inter-Korean premiers' meeting is expected to continue and North Korea will normalize its relationships with neighboring countries. But it would take some time."

Another ranking government official said that the South Korean government would seek to realize the inter-Korean summit talks within next year on a judgement that the prospect of the supreme leaders' talks is rosier than ever in the wake of a meeting Thursday between Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun and North Korean President Kim Il-song in Pyongyang. "In the third round of the inter-Korean talks scheduled in Seoul on December 11-14, the Government would put all of its energy into yielding some 'visible results' as was cited as a precondition for the summit talks by Kim in his meeting with Kang," said the official who declined to be named.

"The Government is taking notice of Kim's expressed hope to have the summit talks at an early date, despite his stating of the precondition. His statement can be accepted as a signal that he is willing to hold the summit if the oncoming premiers' talks yield visible results," he said. He said, "since the South's proposal for 'joint declaration for reconcilation and cooperation' and the North's proposal for 'non-aggression pact' have much in common in content, it is very likely that the two sides may produce a comprehensive agreement during the third premiers' talks."

The South Korean Government will think out ways to proceed the premiers' talks one step further by considering again North Korea's proposal for the 'non-aggression pact' despite its suspicion that Pyongyang may use it for propagandistic purpose, he said.

Kim Yong-sam Hints at Possible 1991 N-S Summit

SK2010033190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0320 GMT 20 Oct 90

[Text] Pusan, South Korea, Oct. 20 (OANA-YONHAP)—A summit between South Korean President No Tae-u and North Korean leader Kim Il-song is on the cards for early next year, a top ruling party official said Saturday.

Kim Yong-sam, executive chairman of the Democratic Liberal Party (DLP), told a news conference in this southeast port that the third round of Prime ministers' talks Dec. 11-14 may be the key to realizing the No-Kim summit meeting. Kim said he thinks the two leaders share a yearning for a summit and that it could take place in the "not too distant future." He was briefed by Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun on his meeting with the North Korean president in Pyongyang. Kim Il-song told Kang he hoped for a summit with No if there is progress in the premiers' talks on resolving confrontation and implementing exchange and cooperation between the halves of Korea.

Since Kang's meeting with the northern ruler Thursday, the possibility of a summit meeting has been rapidly growing as the two parts of divided Korea have shown flexibility in their attitudes toward each other although the second round of the premiers talks failed to yield any substantial agreement.

No has long called for the summit meeting, which will be a forum for a final decision on sensitive matters on improving inter-Korean ties. It was the first time that Kim Il-song had met with a high-ranking southern official or said he hoped to have a summit with a southern president. Officials said the southern government hopes substantial progress will be made in the third round of premiers' talks in Seoul, laying the groundwork for the summit between No and Kim as soon as possible.

Despite little progress, the two sides shared some points in their proposals, especially the South's proposal for a reconciliation and cooperation declaration, a modification of its proposal of an eight-point basic agreement presented earlier, and the North's seven-point proposal for a non-aggression declaration. There may be some agreements in the third round of the talks as the two sides hinted at a desire for them.

The government, separately from the premiers' talks, may seek to establish a secret channel with the North for discussions on sensitive inter-Korean issues, especially the summit meeting, the officials said. The government may also seek to include the summit on the agenda of the prime ministers' talks, they said.

Seoul To Push for Simultaneous N,S UN Entry

SK2210123390 Seoul YONHAP in English 1218 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 22 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea will persuade North Korea to enter the United Nations simultaneously with the South, as Pyongyang showed some flexibility on the U.N. membership issue at the second round of inter-Korean prime ministers' talks last week, a government source said Monday.

The Seoul government will also push for working-level talks with the North to discuss the simultaneous entry into the world body before the third round of the high-level talks is held in Seoul in December, said the source who declined to be named.

If North Korea responds positively to the South's proposal of the simultaneous membership, Seoul may make some concessions to Pyongyang on contested points in the North's proposal on the U.N. membership, the source said. The North has contended South and North Korea share a single seat in the world body, arguing that the separate membership for both parts of Korea could perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula.

"We got the impression in the second round of the premiers' talks that the North is likely to accommodate the reality of international society in connection with the U.N. membership issue," the source said.

"Accordingly, the government wants to actively discuss with the North the simultaneous entry into the United Nations with a view to bringing a turning point for lowering tension on the Korean peninsula," the source said.

The South, however, will unilaterally apply for the U.N. membership before this year's U.N. General Assembly closes, if the North continues refusing to join the world body simultaneously, according to the source.

The Seoul government will also make active efforts through various channels to persuade China not to exercise its veto in case South Korea applies for the U.N. membership, he said.

North Official on PRC Veto, Iraqi Invasion

SK2010003490 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Text] (Pyongyang, REUTER) Kang Sok-chu, North Korean first deputy foreign minister, said at a news conference on 19 October that China will exercise its veto rights against any South Korean unilateral application for UN membership.

Touching on South Korea establishing a trade office in China today, he stated that this is done freely since it is concerned with trade. Asked about North Korea's foreign debt, he did not disclose the specific amount, but said that North Korea's debt is not much compared with other countries' debt and that North Korea will pay it back.

He said North Korea is opposed to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait—which is the first remark made on the Persian Gulf situation by a North Korean official—and supports the UN resolutions and sanctions against Iraq. He said, however, that the U.S. dispatch of troops to the Persian Gulf is worse than the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and increases the danger of war.

Minister Testifies on Inter-Korean Exchanges

SK2210064390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0604 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 22 (YONHAP)—National Unification Minister Hong Song-chol testified in a closed-door session Monday of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs and Reunification Committee that trade between South and North Korea had amounted to 32.78 million U.S. dollars since it was liberalized in October 1988. The major items traded were iron and steel, zinc, herbs and fisheries products, he said.

The government viewed inter-Korean trade as "intra-Korean" trade and would seek to expand it, especially through Japan and China, he added. Since June last year, when the government enforced guidelines to encourage South-North exchange and cooperation, 352 people of one Korea have visited the other Korea and South Koreans were allowed to contact North Koreans on 25 occasions, Hong said, adding the human exchange was growing sharply.

"The government hopes the on-going pan-national reunification concert in Pyongyang will not end up as an onetime event. To make it a regular event and to support pure, private-level South-North exchange in the cultural, academic and religious sectors, the government will spare no efforts," he said.

A delegate to the premiers' talks, Hong said the second round of talks in Pyongyang on Oct. 16-19 was meaningful in that the two sides shared the need to produce an agreement by integrating the common points in their positions. "North Korea showed a step forward by affirming that it does not deny the different system and reality in the two sides, that it ascertains non-interference in the South's internal affairs, that it recognizes and respects the South's ideas and system, and that it may agree on stoppage of mutual slandering," he said.

North Korea's stubborn argument for "a non-aggression pact" in the prime ministers' talks seemed to be intended to turn the forum into military talks where they can seek withdrawal of the U.S. Forces in South Korea, abolition of the annual "Team Spirit" South Korea-U.S. military exercises and a peace treaty with the United States.

Hong said North Korea's search for a "package settlement" made him question if it really wants to reach a concrete agreement with the South and implement it, but predicted, based on his observation of the two previous talks, the third round of talks in Seoul in December would be more fruitful.

Release of Rev. Mun Removes 'Stumbling Block'

SK2310015190 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Oct 90 p 3

[From the "News analysis" column by staff reporter Yi Song- yol]

[Excerpts] The surprise release of the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan on suspension of his seven-year prison term Saturday was clearly a political consideration by the government amid the swift pace of inter-Korea dialogue.

North Korea demanded the release of the Rev. Mun and Yim Su-kyong, a college coed, both of whom were convicted on charges of making unauthorized Pyongyang visits, and political observers both in the

South and the North noted that Seoul released Mun on the last day of the second inter-Korea premiers' meeting held in Pyongyang.

Prison authorities in Chonju, Chollabuk-to, say Mun's worsening health and old age led to his release. It is true that Mun, 72, had been receiving treatment both in and out of prison for high blood pressure, complication of the thyroid gland and kidney disease. But without a political decision, probably on the part of President No Tae-u, Mun could not have been acquitted for health reasons alone.

During the two rounds of South-North prime ministers' talks, Pyongyang strongly demanded release of Mun and Yim jailed for their unauthorized North Korean visits, and so political sources in Seoul predicted that the government of President No might consider their release for the sake of the inter-Korean dialogue.

Given Mun's release, sources further predict that the government may release Yim and Fr. Mun Kyu-hyon who accompanied Yim. [passage omitted]

Mun's release, which had long been demanded by dissidents, opposition parties and students, is expected to contribute to bettering the domestic political situation and inter-Korea relations. It is also expected to result in putting the government in a more advantageous and comfortable position.

Mun's release has been made possible largely because of ongoing progress in the inter-Korea talks which will in turn be easier because of his release.

North Korea alleged Mun's imprisonment was a stumbling block to progress in the inter-Korea dialogue, and thus the third South-North prime ministers' talks slated for Seoul in December may produce better results, sources already predict.

North Korea, sources say, however, may not be totally satisfied with Mun's release—it may further call for Yim's release.

They carefully predict that for the sake of dialogue, the government may acquit Yim and Fr. Mun in the form of an amnesty at the end of the year.

Anyhow, Seoul's decision to acquit the Rev. Mun is a good-will sign though it remains to be seen to what extent it will contribute to a South-North thaw.

North Citizens 'Adroitly,' 'Wire-Pulled by Kim'

SK2110020790 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Oct 90 p 2

[By staff reporter Kim Chang-yong]

[Text] A four-year-old kid, who showed his rare talent in ink painting at the Palace for Students and Children in central Pyongyang for South Korean visitors Friday, has described South Korean President No Tae-u as a rat eating up rice which would otherwise be supplied to people.

"I am good at painting a rat and a cat. The rat is No Tae-u and the cat is the Choson people. The game will be one-sided for the cat," said Han Song-il, who has been trained in painting at the gigantic state-established artistic and cultural institute.

Radio Pyongyang and Central Radio did not hesitate to keep billing the No administration as a "fascist faction" while the prime ministers were sitting together for the second round of the highest inter-Korean talks. On that very day North Korean leader Kim Il-song called South Korean Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun with the highest honorifics, "Your Excellency," and referred to No using the same level of language when they met in Kim's ornate palace. Even a word of their dialogue was, however, not reported by the North Korean media, all run by the state or the Communist Party, in a totally closed society.

If North Korea still remains an island, its people appear Janus-faced with smiles and grains of defiance, appeasement and sustained hostility, courtesy and rudeness and other contrasting countenances. Their looks are adroitly and swiftly wire-pulled by Kim and a select number of his deputies through a tightly-webbed network throughout the country just as in mask dances or as marionettes. They are building the fences of the island higher rather than constructing a bridge to the rest of the world.

A large number of people were mobilized to the streets for an enthusiastic welcome of a South Korean soccer team and musicians who visited Pyongyang around the 45th anniversary of the North Korean Workers Party founding on Oct. 10, offering the North a chance to propagandize their journeys as congratulations of the party.

But few people waved their hands at South Korean delegates to the prime ministers' talks when they arrived in Pyongyang Tuesday, a deliberate snub to Seoul officials by the North which has attached more importance to private-level talks.

If the chance was given, most North Korans from kids, restaurant attendants in their 20s, and aged guides to delegates to the high-level talks, protested against the detention of Yim Su-kyong and two other unauthorized visitors to Pyongyang. Their attitude altered suddenly following the meeting between the god-like Kim Il-song and South Korean delegates Friday which, in the eyes of the constantly-indoctrinated communist people, might have looked as if Kim was giving benedictions to the visitors.

Some pedestrians, if not all, waved to a motorcade along the Pyongyang-Kaesong road on the ensuing day and station officials also responded with smiles.

"Great leader Kim Il-song is a great man which heaven has fortunately bestowed on us. The South Korean delegates' audience with him must be acknowledged," said a guide who sometimes functioned more as a guard and inspector.

O In-son, 44, who introduced himself as a history professor at Kim Il-song University, took pride in his 18-year-old son's participation in a mass game prepared for the celebration of the powerful party's inauguration though the hard training for the massive show was regarded as torture by the standards of South Korean spectators.

According to O, who did not dare to name his school, worrying about rudeness by calling the name of Kim Il-song, his son had been trained for 5-6 hours a day for four months for a few presentations to Kim Il-song and his guests. "As they exercised after class, the students did not suffer any damage to their education. They might feel honored because they performed before the great leader and his party and for the South Korean visitors here for the cause of reunification." The mass game, which North Koreans deem as art, was played by as many as 50,000 first-grade pupils of primary schools and fourth-graders of middle schools and 50,000 others.

Series on Reporter's Impressions of North Begins

SK2110025190 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Oct 90 p 2

[First in a series by staff reporter Kim Hye-won on her impressions of the North while covering the 16-19 October North-South talks in Pyongyang]

[Text] They shout unification of divided Korea. They talk about unification and work for unification. They sing and dance for unification and exercise for unification. Everybody appears to live for unification.

A six-year-old boy in a calligraphy class at a huge children's education center in Pyongyang practices writing the word, unification, while children of an art troupe end their performance by shouting "unification!"

Whenever they encounter South Koreans attending the inter-Korean prime ministers' talks, they say, "I am thankful for your efforts for unification." They ask the South Koreans to work further for unification when they return to Seoul.

When asked what you are doing for unification, however, they usually are stuck for a word for a moment. But they usually resume talking soon after.

One middle-aged North Korean man who works for a company publishing school textbooks answers: "I try to help the children grapple with the importance of unification."

More often, they being up the issue of Yim Su-kyong, a South Korean coed who is in prison in the South for her unauthorized visit to Pyongyang last year. Yim, to the North Koreans, appears to be an apostle of unification. "Everybody, even kids here, knows Yim Su-kyong and loves her. She symbolizes unification to us," says a North Korean guide to a South Korean journalist who accompanied the Seoul delegates to the second round of inter-Korean prime ministers' talks in Pyongyang. He was right.

A medical student reading a book on Kim Il-song's "chuche" (self-reliance) ideology at the Grand People's Study House in a downtown area asked a South Korean journalist who was approaching him for an interview: "When will the student Yim Su-kyong be released?" An engineer student who majors in electronic engineering at Kimchaek Engineering College repeated the same question to the same journalist. A guide to another South Korean journalist said the southern delegation would not get a warm welcome from Pyongyang citizens because the southern authorities did not free their heroine.

The blame for the prolonged division of Korea is always laid on the South Korean government and the "U.S. imperialists" who back the "puppet regime" in the South.

A North Korean journalist argues: "How is it possible for the South Korean government to cooperate for unification when it keeps a girl who visited Pyongyang for unification in prison?"

"How can you say a country is independent when its military operations are under the control of another nation?" another says.

"Unification" directly means to them, opposition to the southern government and the United States. It was an articulated slogan which corresponds to one in the South "anticommunism."

A South Korean official says the North Koreans' fervor for unification dates back to only two to three years ago. He says the North Korean government seems to have intentionally spread the fervor among the public to strengthen their solidarity against the prevailing mood of reconciliation and openness in the world.

The strategy serves multiple purposes. While providing an escape from the pressure for openness from both inside and outside, it can also stimulate some South Koreans, especially young ones, to favor the northern regime.

They also know very well that no Koreans, even those in power in the South, dare to speak against unification. This is why North Korean journalists pressed Yim Tong-won, spokesman for the Seoul delegation, so much when he said that "unification is not everything" in answer to questions at a press conference at the end of the two-day permiers' talks Thursday.

Unification is really a sacred motto which no Korean can argue against. It will remain sacred until the day when the two Koreas are actually reunited.

Additional Impressions Reported

SK2310020190 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Oct 90 p 2

[Second in a series by staff reporter Kim Hye-won on her impressions of the North while covering the 16-19 October North-South talks in Pyongyang]

[Text] Pyongyang, to the eyes of a stranger, is a huge studio where every citizen is an actor or an actress under the direction of the "great leader" Kim Il-song. The countless modern apartment buildings that fill the downtown area looked like expensive sets.

Few customers were seen in shops and restaurants. Many people on the streets were apparently walking without direction. They didn't even look interested in the strangers from the South passing by.

This is Pyongyang, the capital city of the hermit kingdom, North Korea, which is said to be inhabited by some 12 million people. The city was well planned. No traffic jams, no pollution, no crime and no beggars. So it is called by foreign journalists in the city "the shop window" of North Korea.

Everybody, from a four-year-old child to an old man in his 70s, was the perfect actor or actress staging the drama, "happy life under the great leadership of Kim Il-song." They were there to perform. They performed too, when they were not there.

The 90 South Korean visitors who arrived at Pyongyang Railroad Station last Tuesday were somewhat disappointed when they found that no citizens welcome them. The scene was unexpected to the visitors who remember the crowds welcoming the South Korean soccer players one week before.

North Korean guides told them that Pyongyang citizens did not welcome them because the southern government still has not released Yim su-kyong, a coed serving a prison term in the South for her visit to Pyongyang.

A South Korean journalist attempted to interview some passers-by on a street in front of the People's Cultural Palace,the venue for the second round of South-North prime ministers' talks. After a few ordinary questions, the journalist asked one of them, a student: "Are other students in North Korea dressed up like you everyday?" The student was stuck for an answer. He was apparently there because he had to be.

Some 20 girls, six to 10 years old, were playing kayagums (a traditional Korean string instrument) in a music class at the Mangyongdae Students' Palace on Kwangbok Street, wearing the same artificial smiles.

Most of the 10 boys and girls in a calligraphy class were repeating writing the words "unification" and "my homeland." A four-year-old boy who was drawing bamboo trees over and over again was asked what else he could draw. I can draw a cat, mouse, and a Kim Chong-il flower, he said. After drawing a picture of a mouse which was stealing grain from a cat, the boy explained: "The mouse is the South Korean chieftain No Tae-u and the cat is the Choson (North Korean) people."

The boys and girls also had a set of prepared questions:

"May I ask you some questions?"

"Do you have children like me?"

"What do you want your children to be in the future?"

"Isn't it nicer for you to see your child become a doctor (or whatever professions the visitors picked) after unification of the fatherland?"

"Do South Koreans have a place for children like this palace?"

This set of questions was repeated endlessly by different kids to different visitors.

The Pyongyang Circus Theater was filled with viewers when South Korean visitors arrived there to view the famous North Korean circus. The North Korean viewers were all dressed-up adults and there were no children to be found. A woman guide sitting next to a South Korean journalist whispered: "Children love to come here and I've been here several times with my kids."

Pyongyang students' mass games and card displays at the Kim Il-song Gymnasium was one of the most magnificent scenes in the city. Some 50,000 elementary and middle school students kept hopping, dancing and rolling on the ground for about 70 minutes, with over 100 different scenes displayed on cards for background. When asked how long the students are usually trained to perform there, a North Korean guide said, "About one month." Another guide was telling his client: "Students usually grow by 12cm in height while training."

Traces of similar performances were witnessed even in a hospital.

A reporter who recently visited Pyongyang with the South Korean soccer players wrote: "Strangely enough, no women patients at a Pyongyang woman's clinic were suffering from labor for giving birth to a child. Everyone one was smiling."

This drama of Pyongyang citizens will probably not end as long as Kim Il-song holds on to his dictatorial rule.

Largest Crowd Ever Views N-S Soccer Game

SK2310092190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0838 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 23 (OANA-YONHAP)—The over 70,000 spectators at Olympic main stadium clapped, cheered and did the wave Tuesday as South and North Korea fought it out in a reunification soccer match.

The South won 1-to-0 but the outcome did not seem to matter to the crowd, the largest to attend a sports event in south Korea since the Olympic Games in 1988.

The players entered the stadium hand in hand at the beginning of the game, and ran around the stadium hand in hand at the end of the historic tournament as the sad refrain of "Our Wish Is Reunification" rang out. It was the second inter-Korean reunification soccer game, a revival of annual matches cancelled in 1946, one year after Korea was divided, and only the second civilian exchange between south and North in four decades.

The match reached an early climax when Hwang Sun-hong, 22, leaped high in the penalty box, beating a North Korean defender, to pick up a floating cross and head in the only goal of the game 17 minutes into the first half.

The stadium, packed with an exuberant crowd, was enlivened by brightly colored banners and pompons as samulnori (traditional percussion instrument) and brass bands heightened the pre-game mood. Wearing jerseys without team insignia, the South Koreans in red and North Koreans in white, the women and players arrived at the stadium one hour before the game at 2 P.M., and answered to the wild shouts from across the stadium.

Chung Tong-song, South Korean sports minister, welcomed the visiting players on behalf of the 42 million people in the south. "Let's make this game the historic event that will relieve the sorrow of millions of separated family members in the south and North and will quicken national reunification," he said in his speech.

Kim Yu-sun, Chong's northern counterpart, said he brought with him greetings from the North Korean people and was loudly applauded when he said, "our country must be reunited." "I am convinced that the game will open the door to national reunification," he told the cheering crowd.

Spectators streamed into the stadium from two hours before the kick-off. Ko Chae-ok, 28, said he snuck out of the office to see the game. The players appeared around 2 P.M. And made a run around Olympic stadium before heading to the locker room. Seen in the VIP stand a little away from the sports officials were Kim Yong-sam, executive chairman of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party, chatting with Yi Myong-sung, an official of the North Korean Olympic Committee.

Folk songs such as "Arirang" and "Spring in Hometown" echoed around the jampacked stadium, with the crowd breaking out in shouts and applause as the players began to enter. The game kicked off a little past 3 and shouts rang out as the two teams made a series of close calls.

The crowd even booed the South Korean referee when he warned a North Korean player and applauded in encouragement for everyone who neared the goal line.

Following the game, players exchanged jerseys, shook hands and patted each other on the back for a game well played. The 78-member North Korean delegation, which arrived in Seoul on Sunday for the return match, will leave on Thursday.

Application Filed To Invite Northern Students

SK2310073790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0715 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 23 (YONHAP)—The student councils of three private South Korean universities applied Tuesday to the National Unification Board for permission to invite North Korean students to a joint academic seminar next week. According to the application, Hanyang University will invite 23 students to the Oct. 29 to Nov. 2 seminar, including five history students from Kim Il-song University and 10 electronics students from Kim Chaek University of Technology. Hanguk University of Foreign Studies and Kyonghui University will invite students recommended by Pyongyang University of Foreign Languages and the Korean Students Committee.

A working-level contact with North Korean students at the truce village of Panmunjom on Saturday was called off when the government refused permission, but the southern students have proposed another attempt on Wednesday. Unification Board official Ha Chol-tong said, "Since the students have made a formal application, there is no reason to disapprove a South-North student contact unless their intention is against the duty of students, which will be decided in deliberations according to the special law on inter-Korean exchange and cooperation."

In order to win approval for the invitations, the students have filed an application, a report on their project and letters from their university presidents as required by law. If their invitations are realized, it will be the first case of North Korean students visiting the South. All previous invitations by students have been rejected by the government due to disagreements over details.

Institute Notes Rapidly Increasing N-S Trade

SK2210064790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0621 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 22 (YONHAP)—Trade between South and North Korea could be worth 1 billion U.S. dollars in a few years, and increase rapidly to 10 billion dollars in the mid-1990s if direct transactions start soon, the Korea Institute of Economy and Technology (KIET) said in a report released on Monday.

South and North Korea could form a multifarious cooperative system, including joint development of natural resources, collaboration in capital and technology and overseas economic advances, if they normalized their relations, it said.

South Korea has machinery, textile products, steel, electric and electronic goods and rolling stock that the North wants, and North Korea has magnesite, steel coil, rolled steel plates, logs and steatite that the South needs.

In the prime ministers' talks, the South proposed starting direct economic transactions.

The report predicted three-stage development of economic cooperation: First, building mutual confidence through starting direct commercial transactions: Second, joint development of natural resources and providing economic conveniences with each other: Third, cooperation in technology, capital and overseas economic projects.

In the third stage, capital and technology would mostly move from the South to the North, it said.

North Reportedly Abolishes Joint-Venture Office

SK2310044490 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 23 Oct 90 p 1

[Text] Pyongyang (REUTER/YONHAP)—It has been learned that North Korea last May abolished the Joint-Venture Industry Ministry, which the North established under the State Administration Council in 1988 according to the 1984 joint-venture law, patterning itself after China in seeking an open door economy.

REUTER, in a news report from Pyongyang on 22 October, reported that the ministry was abolished two years after its establishment because North Korea's socialist economy is not changeable in the international markets where accounts are settled with hard currencies, because of the reduction of its international credit, and because the level of foreign capital investments is extremely meager.

North's Commodity Exhibition Planned in Seoul

SK1810023590 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Oct 90 p 6

[Text] A commodity fair to exclusively display North Korean products is scheduled at the Korea Exhibition Center (KOEX) sometime before next March.

KOEX yesterday called in officials of 25 business enterprises which have engaged in indirect trade with North Korea to hear their opinions before finalizing the exhibition plan, a KOEX spokesman said. The proposed commodity show is expected to help facilitate inter-Korean trade through direct channels with the ongoing premiers' talks further improving a cooperative atmosphere between the divided halves of the Korean Peninsula, he said.

Among the items to be displayed at the exhibition will be vases, paintings, embroideries, tableware, ginseng wine, beer, cigarettes, medicinal herb and various fishery products. KOEX projects about 50,000 persons will visit the show and conduct business negotiations worth 5 billion won, he said.

The product fair was initially scheduled for as early as Nov. 15, but has been postponed due to oppositions from participating firms which said they needed more time to secure sufficient North Korean products for display.

Asia Trading Company Imports Logs From North

SK2210075590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0724 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Inchon, South Korea, Oct. 22 (YONHAP)—A South Korean company will import 7,000 tons of North Korean logs next month in the first purchase of timber from the North since 1945. The Asia Trading Co., which expects to receive the larch logs from Paektu Mountain in the middle of November, signed a contract in late August in China with North Korea, the company said on Monday.

The logs will leave Najin, a port in the northeast, early next month, arriving in Inchon some 10 days later. The company did not say how much it paid for the logs, which are exempt from customs tax because the purchase is treated as an internal transaction.

In June, Asia Trading bought 90,000 tons of cement from North Korea and will buy more from North Korea if the trade is found lucrative, company officials said.

USSR Reported To Stop Nuclear Aid to North

SK2010010590 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Oct 90 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (Yonhap)—The Soviet Union has decided to stop supplying materials and technology for the construction of atomic power stations in North Korea until it accepts the international demands for on-site inspections of nuclear facilities, the KYODO News Agency reported Thursday, citing sources in Moscow.

The agency also said that Moscow is considering sending nuclear experts to Pyongyang for the inspections and the North will hardly refuse in view of North Korea's heavy dependence on Soviet nuclear fuel.

Under a treaty in 1985, the Soviet Union has so far supported the construction of nuclear power stations equipped with four generators, the report said.

Public Bonds Used To Pay for U.S. Base Move

SK1810024990 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Oct 90 p 3

[Text] The government will issue public bonds as one way of generating the funds needed for relocating military installations and facilities including the Eighty U.S. Army garrison at Yongsan, Seoul. Relocation of the U.S. military facility in downtown Seoul to outside of the city is estimated to cost approximately 1,050 billion won or 1.5 billion U.S. dollars.

Sources at the Defense Ministry said yesterday that the ministry would work out a draft revision to the Special Accounts Law for relocation of military facilities to fund the costs for their removal. The ministry, according to the sources, will in turn submit the daft revision to the regular session of the National Assembly this fall.

Korea and the U.S. concluded a memorandum of understanding on relocation of the American military installation at Yongsan June 25 this year. Under the memorandum, the U.S. will move its base from Yongsan by 1996. But the memorandum obligates Korea to pay all costs entailed in the relocation. The ministry said that it would set aside funds from revenue generated through the sales of land used by the United States Organizations in Seoul for the projected relocation.

Meanwhile, the ministry has relocated roughly 110 military facilities in Seoul and other cities from 1966 through 1987 at a cost of 230 billion won. The ministry has since 1988 urged the relocation of about 20 bases including U.S. facilities and ROK Navy Headquarters in Seoul.

Problems in Delivering Goods to USSR Reported

SK1910005190 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Oct 90 p 8

[Text] Domestic businesses have been experiencing difficulties in their exports to the Soviet Union due to a shortage of marine containers.

Export goods to the Soviet Union are generally transported to Moscow through the sea route between Pusan and Vostochnyy in the Soviet Far East and then moved by the trans-Siberian railroad. But shipping sources said yesterday that Korea's leading general trading companies, including Samsung and Lucky-Goldstar, have not used the route due to a lack of containers which are provided by the Soviet side. Consequently, they have been using the sea route of Pusan-Singapore-Odessa, transshipping their cargoes in Singapore, the sources said.

The Pusan-Vostochnyy route requires 24-25 days, while the Pusan-Singapore-Odessa route needs some 50 days for the transport of export cargoes to Moscow. Due to the long voyage, domestic businesses are unable to deliver cargoes on time. Freight charge for a 20-foot container is higher by some $500 than what is charged for the Pusan-Vostochnyy route, the source said.

It is customary for domestic exporters to use Soviet containers in their exports to the Soviet Union because a considerable number of empty containers are not recollected when the containers loaded with cargoes are transported to remote inland areas. The source said Korean exporters, in general, place orders for empty containers with the Soviet state-run Far Eastern Shipping Co. (FESCO) a few months prior but the company frequently fails to deliver containers on time. As a result, domestic businesses can hardly develop strategies of exports to the Soviet Union, the sources said.

Daewoo, which exports parts for electronics goods to the Soviet Union, has failed to ship 30 percent on time due to the shortage of 100-200 containers every month. Lucky-Goldstar, which sells daily necessities such as soaps and tooth paste, needs approximately 100 containers a month but the company has been obliged to ship some 70 containers to Odessa via Singapore.

Investment Protection Pact Signed With USSR

SK1910011190 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Oct 90 p 6

[Text] Korea and the Soviet Union yesterday reached a tentative agreement to conclude an investment protection pact. The agreement, if signed, will be the fourth pact Seoul and Moscow have signed, following accords on trade, aviation, and science and technology, the Ministry of Finance said.

The temporary investment protection agreement was signed by Yi Yong-song, assistant finance minister for planning and management, and his Soviet counterpart Sitnin Vsevolod Vladimirovich [as published]. For the signing of the pact, high ranking government officials from the two nations have held three rounds of consultative meetings in Seoul, which ended yesterday. Under the investment protection agreement, if concluded, the two nations will grant fair and equitable treatment to investments from each other country.

Korea and the Soviet Union will not impair, by unreasonable or discriminatory measures, each other's investment operation, management, maintenance, use, enjoyment or disposal. The two nations will guarantee the transfer of payments related to investments and returns, and the transfers should be made in a freely convertible currency, without undue restriction and delay. A fair treatment will also be granted to investors when their investments suffer losses in the other country's territory owing to war, armed conflict, state of emergency, revolt, or expropriation.

With the signing of the investment protection accord, Korean enterprise, including Hyundai Engineering & Construction Co. and Jindo Industries, are expected to make aggressive inroads into the Soviet market, a ministry spokesman said. Korea and the Soviet Union are also seeking to conclude agreements on the avoidance of double taxation and fishery in the near future, the spokesman said.

Prospects of Increased Trade With PRC Viewed

SK2310032990 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Oct 90 p 6

[From the "New Horizon" column by Kim Pyong-kuk: "Emerging Korea-China Economic Partnership"]

[Text] A quick glance at a map of Northeast Asia shows that Korea's west-coastal area and China's east-coastal area could form an integral economic zone with the Yellow Sea serving as the conduit connecting the two coastal zones, as does the Great Lakes on the U.S.-Canadian border. Already there are two direct car ferry services, one between Inchon and Yantai, Shandong with the other one between Inchon and Weihai, Shandong. Korea has launched an ambitious west coast development to match China's east coast development plan. My recent trip to China showed me the geographical proximity between Korea and China. The flight time between Seoul and Beijing was only one hour while that between Beijing and the scenic city of Guilin was more than two and a half hours. China is our immediate neighbor, yet, it is still a distant country due to the absence of diplomatic relations.

However, the "Bamboo Curtain," which has separated the two nations is beginning to crack. On October 20, Yi Son-ki, president of the Korean Trade Promotion Corporation (KOTRA) and Zheng Hongye, president of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) signed an agreement to open trade offices in each other's respective capital. The trade offices will be non-governmental trade links but they nevertheless will undertake limited consular functions such as visa issuance. The exchange of trade offices will facilitate removing the existing hurdles and discriminatory treatment that have been obstructing Korean trade and investments vis-a-vis China. The swapping of trade offices will also serve as a stepping stone for the eventual establishment of full diplomatic relations.

Sino-Korean business relations had traveled a bumpy and roundabout road. For years, the two countries have been playing a subtle Asian poker game—conducting trade while pretending that they had no commercial transactions between them. The unofficial flow of trade between the two nations hit 3 billion dollars in 1989 making China Korea's 7th largest trading partner.

Among the major conglomerates, Daewoo has been the most forward-looking, aggressive and innovative in its approach to China. Daewoo spearheaded the exploration of Chinese markets. When the Economist, a biweekly magazine published by the Chungang Daily News, conducted a poll in March 1988, its readers selected Kim U-chung, Chairman of Daewoo, as the "most respected businessman" for his energetic initiative in exploring markets in China. Daewoo's first joint venture with China was a Hong Kong based firm called King Woo Company, established in February 1985. King Woo Co. was owned jointly by a New York based Daewoo subsidiary and Ming Long Development Ltd., a subsidiary of China's Fujian province. In this way, Daewoo was the first Korean conglomerate to establish a joint-venture factory with China. The $12 million refrigerator plant in Fuzhou was completed in June 1988. The management of the factory was entrusted to Daewoo for 20 years or so, even though Fujian province holds 52 percent of the shares. King Woo also has been helping Daewoo sell products in Fujian province. The Daewoo-King Woo joint venture not only broke the ice in Seoul-Beijing economic relations but also became the prototype for successful Sino-Korean partnership.

Korean firms in China had been suffering from such familiar hurdles as foreign exchange problems, policy zigzaging and stifling bureaucracy, etc. However, the greatest obstacle of all was the absence of formal diplomatic relations. In addition, Korean exports have been subject to discriminatory tariffs compared with other countries that hold favored nation status including Japan, Singapore and Taiwan. Only South Africa and Israel have been subject to similar discriminations. The Beijing Asian Games created the proper mood and the opening of trade offices in Seoul and Beijing set the stage for accelerated Sino-Korean economic cooperations.

As of now, some 26 Korean firms are operating or promoting 31 business ventures in China and 22 more projects are in the offing. It appears that China is putting emphasis on establishing joint ventures with Korean capital and technology in order to develop labor intensive export industries. The flow of joint venture investment could run both ways. For instance, a TV Braun tube manufacturing plant in Kumi city, a joint venture between Hangzhou TV factory of China's Zhejiang province and Orion Electronics Co. of the Daewoo group, commenced production on September 24. Of the total capital of $20 million, the Chinese share is $4 million, or 20 percent of the total project cost. Of the projected total annual production of 240,000 units, 48,000 units will be sold to China.

The mutual benefits for expanded cooperation in trade and in other areas between Korea and China are great. The two nations together would gain an enormous competitive edge in many fields. Moreover, a close economic partnership between Korea and China would have the effect of restraining Japanese influence in Asia.

The economic structures of Korea and China are mutually complementary and do not conflict with each other. From the viewpoint of China, Korea would become a reservoir of capital and expertise. Korea is more likely or willing to transfer technologies China needs than Japan. From the viewpoint of Korea, China would offer a growing market for industrial goods at a time when Korea seeks to reduce dependence on the United States and Japan. China offers good investment opportunities in labor-intensive industries such as textiles, toy manufacturing, dressmaking and electronics assembling. China, on the other hand, possesses many advanced technologies from which Korea would make enormous technical breakthroughs with.

Paris Mayor Chirac Arrives in Seoul for Visit

SK1810122590 Seoul YONHAP in English 1146 GMT 18 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 18 (YONHAP)—Jacques Chirac, mayor of Paris, arrived in Seoul Thursday for a five-day visit to South Korea at the invitation of weekly "SISA JOURNAL."

Upon his arrival at the Kimpo International Airport, Chirac said, "Korea will be unified and powerful one [as received] in the future so that it is very important for France to continue friendly relations with Korea." When asked about the Korean problem, the three-term mayor of Paris said, "Reunification of the Korean peninsula is like a providence of nature." He, however, did not go further, saying, "I do not want to intervene in the domestic affairs of foreign countries."

Touching on European affairs, Chirac said that "a very big Europe" will appear in 10 years following East Germany's absorption into West Germany. He said he was glad to see the unification of two Germanys even though certain Europeans worry about the possibility that unified Germany might try to become the ruler of Europe in the future. He observed that the German economy will experience a hard time for a certain period in view that West Germany should pay much for absorbing East Germany and assist the Soviet Union financially.

Asked whether he would run in the next presidential election in 1995, Chirac said that it was "premature" for him to answer it. During his stay, he is scheduled to pay a courtesy call on President No Tae-u. He is expected to deliver a speech on Europe and Asia on Friday.

Chirac Discusses Cooperation

SK1910140090 Seoul YONHAP in English 1318 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 19 (YONHAP)—France hopes to be a "promoter" of cooperative relations between South Korea and Europe, visiting Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac said on Friday.

While delivering a speech on "Europe and Asia" at a gathering hosted by vernacular weekly "SISA JOURNAL," Chirac said that Western Europe and Asia-Pacific region were "most dynamic areas" in the world in 1990. He hoped France to be more active in its bid to develop close relations with Korea. He said that France supports (South) Korea's bid to join the United Nations and has played a role of supporter behind the establishement of diplomatic relations between Korea and the Eastern European countries.

The South Pacific would be a good area where the two countries can seek mutual cooperation since France has such dominions as New Caledonia and French Polynesia there, he said. Fishery would be a promising field of cooperation, he added.

He also observed that cultural exchanges between Seoul and Paris would be rapidly expanded since he has agreed with Seoul Mayor Ko Kun to conclude an accord on sister relationship between the two cities in three months.

Turning to Korean problem, the Paris Mayor said a unified Korea, of which population would reach 70 million, will certainly be "one of most important countries" within two decades.

Touching on France's participation in an international tender for the construction of a high-speed railway between Seoul and Pusan, Chirac said France would be able to offer favorable terms and conditions in various aspects, including counter-purchase, method of payment and quality guarantee. He said the TGV, french high-speed train, would best suit South Korean Government's needs. Korea is to select a contractor for the railway construction by the end of the year.

Ministry Vows Not To Raise Oil Prices in 1990

SK1810020590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0127 GMT 18 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 18 (YONHAP)—The government will not raise oil prices this year even if the cost of imported crude rises to 30 U.S. dollars a barrel, the Energy and Resources Ministry said Wednesday. The ministry said the average import price of crude oil in September and October was 24 dollars a barrel, lower than was expected, but could reach 30 dollars in the last two months for an average of 27 dollars in the fourth quarter.

In a special meeting on the Persian Gulf crisis, the ministry reported it would add 783 billion won (1.087 billion dollars) if crude oil import prices were 27 dollars a barrel for the September-December period. The government has secured 835.9 billion won to offset crude oil price rises and a hike in domestic oil prices is unnecessary, it said.

The Ministry will carry out a fuel conservation campaign to prepare for the high demand in the winter. Korea has reserves of crude oil sufficient for 107 days in government and refinery stockpiles and there is no supply problem.

Suspension of exports by Iraq and Kuwait shut off 109,000 barrels a day, but Korea secured 252,000 barrels from alternative sources, expanding long-term purchase contracts and buying crude from oil fields developed jointly with foreign firms. The supply of kerosene, however, is expected to fall short and the Ministry plans to discourage kerosene consumption. The ministry asked cooperation from other government agencies to continue energy savings policies.

Saudi Minister Promises Stable Petroleum Supply

SK1810025890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0223 GMT 18 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 18 (YONHAP)—Saudi Arabian Petroleum Minister Hisham Nazir has assured South Korea of a stable supply of oil for years ahead despite conflicts in the Gulf, the Energy and Resources Ministry said Thursday.

Nazir was responding to Energy and Resources Minister Yi Hui-il, who had asked for an assurance of long-term oil supply because shipments from Iraq and Kuwait ceased in August. Korea depends on imports for all its oil.

Nazir praised the way Korea had contributed to Saudi Arabia's economic growth in recent years and said

Seoul-Riyadh ties had greatly strengthened in the energy field. Korean refineries have signed contracts with Saudi suppliers since the Aug. 2 Iraqi occupation of Kuwait to import 155,000 barrels of crude a day.

Economic Planner Meets Japanese Delegation

SK2310094790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0846 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] Yi Sung-yun, deputy prime minister and minister of economic planning, on Tuesday morning met with Taiichiro Matsuo, head of a Japanese buying mission, to discuss bilateral cooperation and ways to improve Korea's chronic trade defecit with Japan.

Trade Deficit With Japan Continues To Rise

SK2010013390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0124 GMT 20 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 20 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea's trade deficit with Japan expanded threefold in January-August to 3.99 billion U.S. dollars from 1.3 billion dollars in the same months last year, the Trade and Industry Ministry said Saturday.

The ministry attributed the deficit to a drop in exports due to steep depreciation of the yen and weakened competitiveness of Korean goods, and to a rise in imports, especially machinery. The deficit is expected to soar to around 5 billion dollars by the end of the year, its highest level since 5.2 billion dollars in 1987, according to the ministry.

Exports to Japan dropped in almost all fields, with those of primary products declining 14.2 percent, chemical products 6.5 percent, non-ferrous metal products 12.9 percent, textiles 24.2 percent, living goods 1.2 percent, steel products 11.5 percent, metal items 24.6 percent, industrial electronics products 16.5 percent, electronic home appliances 29.3 percent and machinery 17.2 percent.

Imports rose 3.3 percent, with steel products gaining 23.1 percent, transportation machinery 1.7 percent, electronic home appliances 8.3 percent, agricultural and fisheries products 4.5 percent, general machinery 12.6 percent, precision machinery 3 percent, electronics parts 6.5 percent, industrial electronics products 6.3 percent and chemical products 7.1 percent, it said.

To help improve the trade balance, the Korean Government will send a sales promotion team to Japan in November to step up marketing. A Japanese sales team comprising mostly Korean expatriates is due in Seoul Monday, a ministry official said.

KFTA Dispatches Trade Mission to East Europe

SK2110022590 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Oct 90 p 9

[Text] The Korea Foreign Trade Association (KFTA) sent a trade mission to Eastern Europe Oct. 20-Nov. 3 in a bid to tap business opportunities in the region where an array of political and economic reforms have been in full swing recently.

The mission, headed by KFTA's vice chairman No Chin-sik, will visit Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and East Germany. The delegates, comprising representatives from seven domestic companies, will have a series of negotiations to conclude joint ventures as well as to promote Korean exports. The mission also plans to visit economic-related organizations to seek ways of enhancing economic cooperation with Eastern European countries.

Ministers Discuss Growth Rate, Oil Prices

SK2010022190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0210 GMT 20 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 20 (YONHAP)—South Korea intends to set the target growth rate for its economy in 1991 at 7 percent in real terms, down from this year's 9 percent. Economic ministers, in a meeting chaired by Deputy Prime Minister Yi Sung-yun, Friday set the growth rate for next year at 7 percent. The ministers agreed that the top priority of economic policies next year should be securing stability, which is under attack from rising crude oil prices, the sagging world economy and wider opening of the Korean market in the wake of the Uruguay Round negotiations.

They decided to aim for a current account deficit of between 1.5 billion and 2 billion U.S. dollars and an inflation rate of under 9 percent. The ministers fixed the government's purchase of rice from farmers at 7 million som (1,008,000 tons or 35.84 million bushels) and raised purchase prices 10 percent from last year.

It was decided not to raise domestic oil prices unless crude oil import prices exceed 25 dollars a barrel in September-December. Oil prices will be hiked in the first quarter of next year.

The meeting was attended by Finance Minister Chong Yong-ui, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Cho Kyong-sik, Trade and Industry Minister Pak Pil-su, Construction Minister Yi Sang-hui, Energy and Resources Minister Yi Hui-il and Kim Chong-in, senior presidential secretary for economy.

Government Official on Gains From Uruguay Round

SK2010003990 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Oct 90 p 8

[Text] A high-ranking government official said yesterday that Korea will benefit from the improvement of the world trade milieu caused by the easing of protectionist moves upon the end of the Uruguay Round [UR] negotiations.

Kim In-ho, assistant economic planning minister for international coordination, said trade friction or unilateral market opening pressure from the United States will be softened if a multilateral trade rule is achieved at the Uruguay Round negotiations scheduled to end in early December. He opined that movements for formation of regional trade blocs such as integration of the European Community market and the European Free Trade Agreement (EFTA) will be discouraged.

He said as much as 22.1 percent of the nation's total exports were made in the face of import restrictions of advanced nations such as self-restraint on exports, anti-dumping rules, import quotas and emergency import controls. Domestic enterprises will be able to export further as tariffs of trading partners will, in general, be lowered as a result of the new trade rule.

Kim pointed out the affirmative aspects for Korea from the Uruguay Round negotiations in his paper on the prospects for the Korean economy after the completion of the UR talks at a seminar. It was hosted by the Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) yesterday at Sorak Park Hotel, at the foot of Mt. Sorak in Kangwon-to.

The nation's construction industry will be able to easily make inroads into foreign markets as it is competitive, Kim explained. But agriculture will be hit hardest as the government will be obliged to open the farm market wider and to cut subsidies, he noted. Financing, telecommunications, transportation and other service industries will hardly compete with foreign ones as they are in their infant stage, he said.

In this connection, it will be inevitable for the government to open markets including that for agriculture on a gradual basis as they need protection for a considerable period, he emphasized. The government will be unable to carry out various kinds of supportive measures in exports and industrial development if the current Uruguay Round negotiations produce a global free trade pact.

It will be inevitable for the government to review overall financial and tax support to industries due to the tight monitoring system of GATT, Kim forecast. No additional burden will be created in intellectual property rights and investment as the government has already realigned related laws and regulations through bilateral negotiations with the United States, he said.

Uruguay Round Technology, Royalties Moves Noted

SK2110025490 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Oct 90 p 6

[Text] Geneva (OANA-YONHAP)—Uruguay Round negotiations on intellectual property rights may adopt tough royalty guidelines, negatively affecting technology transfers to developing nations. Retroactive application and trade secrets are some of the major concepts the United States, Japan and other advanced nations are pushing at the multilateral trade talks, South Korean representatives said Friday.

Adoption of these concepts would increase royalty payments on technology transfers to 5-7 percent from the current 2-3 percent, they said. Advanced nations are urging wider application of patents and copyrights and also want to include medical technology, such as surgery, by having the Uruguay Round acknowledge trade secrets and expert know-how, they said.

Acknowledging these concepts may enable advanced countries to refuse technology transfers to developing nations or hike royalty payments, they said. Korea already suffers a chronic deficit in technology transfers with imports almost 100 times exports, leading to a deficit last year of $930 million, they said.

Korea will oppose the guidelines, but it is unclear what the Uruguay Round negotiators will decide, they said. Despite loud complaints by developing countries, the advanced nations show no signs of backing down.

'Nontrade Concern List' Submitted to GATT

SK2210080590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0728 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 22 (YONHAP)—South Korea filed a 15-item nontrade concern (NTC) list with the agriculture negotiating group of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) on Monday that adds beans, corn, tangerines, yams, potatoes and onions to the tentative NTC list released Oct. 8.

The earlier list comprised rice, barley, red pepper, garlics, sesame, beef, pork, chicken and milk. "The new items were included because they are provincially specialized and affect farmers' lives," Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Cho Kyong-sik said.

He said the NTC list was submitted along with the country list, which identifies and quantifies government aid.

The offer list, on reductions of tariff and other barriers to farm imports, will be submitted later this month because of processing problems, Cho said.

The deadline for the lists was Oct. 1 to enable talks to get under way in mid-October on cutting government aid.

Securities Firms Post Poor Performance Apr-Sep

SK2110024190 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Oct 90 p 10

[Text] Korea's 25 securities firms posted a combined before-tax deficit of 8,519 million won in the April-September period—the worst performance in 11 years. Ssangyong Investment & Securities Co. recorded the largest shortfall of 11,749 million won. Daishin, First, Hyundai, Hanshin, Daewoo, Tongyang and Seoul were among the big losers. Small- and medium-sized firms performed better than big companies. Thirteen small- and medium-sized firms managed to post a profit.

Overseas Contracts Increase 326 Percent

SK2210014490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0133 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 22 (YONHAP)—South Korean construction companies have obtained 5.97 billion U.S. dollars of orders from abroad so far this year, up 326 percent from the same period last year, a Construction Ministry official said Monday.

As of Oct. 19, Korean companies had received 5.43 billion dollars of orders from the Middle East and 350 million dollars from Southeast Asia.

Overseas orders are forecast to post 7 billion dollars by the end of the year, up from 2.4 billion dollars last year and 1.6 billion dollars in 1988, the official said.

A major factor in the dramatic rise is a contract from Libya to work on the great man-made waterway.

Steel Producers Look Abroad To Boost Income

SK2210084190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0752 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 22 (YONHAP)—South Korea's steel producers, suffering from sluggish exports, are actively investing in Asia to make footholds in foreign markets in the form of either joint ventures or locally incorporated firms, informed sources said on Monday.

In Malaysia, a crucial market for steel exporters, Pohang Iron and Steel Co. (Posco) and Korea Iron and Steel Wire (KIS) are both building large steel mills, they said. Posco, challenging the world's largest market for U.S. steel by forming USS-Posco Industries (UPI), a joint venture with U.S. Steel (USX) in Sacramento, California, in 1987, hopes to build a cold-rolled plant in Johor, Malaysia, in the form of a 50-50 joint venture with Malaysian partners. Ground will be broken in October 1991 for completion in July 1994 of the 223 million-dollar plant, which will be capable of producing 347,000 tons of steel products a year.

KIS, one of the world's largest steel rope producers, formed a locally incorporated firm Kiswire in Johor and is building a wire rope plant with 34,000 tons annual capacity. The plant, which has been under construction since February, will cost 34 million dollars and begin sales in Malaysian and Southeast Asian markets early next year.

In the Philippines, Posco is to construct a 13,000-ton alloy steel plant in a joint venture with a domestic steel producer. In Indonesia, Hanil Stainless Steel Ind. Co. formed a 60-40 joint venture with Maspion and began constructing a 200,000-ton plant in Surabaya for the production of stainless steel cooking utensils in March. Construction is 80 percent complete. In Thailand and Mexico, Poongsan Metal Corp. and Hyundai Precision & Industry Co. are constructing plants to turn out copper products and shipping containers.

Daewoo Wins Contract for Airplane Engines

SK1210074990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0540 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Changwon, South Korea, Oct. 12 (YONHAP)—Daewoo Heavy Industry Ltd. became the first South Korean company to make an aircraft engine Nacelle last week and already has an order from France, the company said Friday. A Daewoo spokesman said the firm has shipped samples to Hispano Suiza Ag. of France, which has contracted for 500 Nacelles over the next five years.

The Nacelle, for a-320 civil aircraft, is the outer frame for thrust reversers made of carbon-reinforced fiber. It can resist temperatures of over 2,000 degrees celsius and covers the rear part of the engine combustion chamber.

Ministry Says Industrial Disputes Dwindle

SK1310035290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0254 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 13 (YONHAP)—Industrial disputes are no longer a prime source of social and economic instability in South Korea, the Trade and Industry Ministry said Saturday.

Disputes involving manufacturers dwindled 73.7 percent to 220 as of Oct. 6 from 835 in the same period last year. There were 134 in 1986, fueled by the nation's democratization movement, and a nearly vertical rise to 1,955 in 1987, then down to 801 in 1988 and back up to 927 last year, the Ministry said.

Production losses caused by industrial disputes decreased 57.9 percent to 1,438.7 billion won (2.01 billion U.S. dollars), costing 314 million dollars in lost exports. Lost work-days amounted to 1.55 million, down 72 percent.

The Ministry said the rapid decline in disputes was mainly because labor and management fully recognized the worsening of economic conditions and the necessity of industrial peace. It also pointed out that both management and labor have acquired bargaining skills through contract negotiations.

Seoul Firm on Dual Prices for Rice, Barley

SK1310042090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0227 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 13 (YONHAP)—South Korea will not abolish its dual price system for rice and barley and price maintenance system for seven other farm products even if the Uruguay Round of multilateral negotiations agrees on free trade, the nation's top agricultural official said Friday.

The government will expand social welfare for farmers as the Uruguay Round allows subsidies that do not affect prices and production of agricultural goods, said Cho Kyong-sik, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

The move is to protect Korean farmers, who will suffer huge damage from the Uruguay Round of multilateral negotiations in the agricultural sector, he said.

The government will emphasize investments to strengthen the basic agricultural structure rather than subsidies to keep prices stable, but will maintain the dual price system for rice and barley and the price maintenance system for red pepper, beef, pork, garlic and onion, Cho said in a meeting on preparations for opening the farm market. Under the dual price system, designed to guarantee farmers an income, the government purchases rice and barley at a high price and sells it at a lower price.

Daily Opposes Hiring Cheap Labor From Abroad

SK1910110490 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 18 Oct 90 p 2

[Editorial: "Do Not Try To Solve the Labor Shortage Easily—The Idea To Hire Cheap Labor From Korean Nationalities Abroad"]

[Text] We hear that there was a suggestion that we hire cheap labor from Korean nationalities abroad, such as China and the Soviet Union, to fill the shortage of skilled labor and recover from the loss of competitiveness which results from wage hikes. This suggestion was made by the representatives of some leading companies at a meeting of textile industries for the promotion of exports that was held on 17 October and presided over by the minister of trade and industry.

It is a well-known fact that the shortage of skilled labor at local manufacturers has reached a serious stage, and in the case of the small and medium industries in particular, many of them leave 10 to 20 percent of their production facilities idle despite the fact that they have sufficient orders to fill them, and this significantly affects their production and export activities. It is also a well-known fact that this shortage of labor contributed to the hike in wages, which has been a factor in decreasing the competitiveness of the manufacturing industries.

This being the situation, we fully appreciate the position of the textile industries which, relying more heavily on the labor force than other industries, have suggested that we import labor from among the overseas compatriots into the country. There is a positive side of this suggestion as well. We are of the opinion, however, that bringing the overseas compatriots from the Chinese and Soviet area to make up for the labor shortage should not be done, at least at present.

What we should bear in mind, in the first place, is that if we bring the overseas compatriots, we must face the problem of allowing the workers themselves and their families to have permanent residence in our country, which complicates the problem in a different way from the case where we bring in labor from a third country. If the Korean nationality workers from overseas are employed in their mother country, although it may begin as a temporary residence based on the temporary employment contract for a limited term, once they are settled in this country we will find it impossible to force them to leave the country even if the contract term expires, which is different from the case where we deal with workers from a third country. This will lead to their permanent migration to this country with their families, as is witnessed in other countries. Should this happen, will it be possible for us to provide them with housing, education, medical care, etc., which is a problem we already have even with our people?

The representatives of the industries noted not only the need for filling the labor shortage, but also noted the low wage level, only 10 to 20 percent of the local wages, that they can pay, which will give them a definite competitive edge. This, however, is a short-sighted view. Paying only 10 to 20 percent of the local wage level to people who are our fellow countrymen is not only improper from the humanitarian point of view in treating the overseas compatriots, but it will give rise to complaints and conflicts resulting from the large wage gap. What we should caution against is the old way of thinking conceived by some industrialists, in which they attempt to rely on low wages for the restoration of competitiveness.

As we have stressed on a number of occasions, our society has entered an age of high wages, and it is difficult to turn the clock back. To restore our diminished competitiveness and broaden our market in the international arena, we must step up technological development and an increase in productivity. This is why the urgency of the industrial structural adjustment is stressed.

We should also like to note that if we attempt to solve the deterioration of our industrial competitiveness by the importation of cheap labor from overseas, it will be a facile solution to a difficult problem. Moreover, it will delay the industrial structural readjustment and technological development, which could be detrimental to the development of our industry in the long run.

We would like to stress that we should reduce waste of labor at industries as best as we can and that the government should implement a policy and a systematic device to best mobilize the locally available labor force, such as the idle labor force of women and the elderly. This will also be a way to enhance the people's well-being, our pending task.

2,000 Foreign-Made Cars Sold Jan-Sep

SK2110025890 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Oct 90 p 6

[Text] More than 2,000 foreign-made cars were sold in Korea during the first nine months of this year.

The figure compares with 722 units sold a year earlier and 1,410 in 1989. Foreign cars sold in Seoul during January-September this year numbered 2,030.

Monthly sales of foreign-made cars bottomed out at 126 units last June following reports that the government was preparing action against buyers of imported vehicles.

Ministry Pledges Aid for Semiconductor Research

SK2010024790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0234 GMT 20 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 20 (YONHAP)—The Trade and Industry Ministry has pledged generous financial, academic and legal support for the research and development of gallium arsenic semiconductors. It will put up 54.8 billion won (76.6 million U.S. dollars), or 77 percent of the needed 71 billion won (99.3 million dollars), for the 49 separate projects relating to R&D work on the semiconductors, Ministry officials said.

Financial and tax help will be sought from the Communications Ministry and the Science and Technology Ministry, they said.

A consortium of semiconductor makers and software developers will be encouraged to stimulate specialization and create demand, and admission quotas for related university departments will be increased, they said.

Tax laws and tariff regulations will be amended to prepare for development of the replacement for silicon semiconductors.

Gallium arsenic semiconductors are up to 10 times speedier than silicon semiconductors, have high luminescence and heat- and cold-resistance, and have applications in super computers, high definition television and mobile communications networks. The market is worth some 3.4 billion dollars this year, but will expand to 5.8 billion dollars in 1993. Korean demand was 30 billion won (42 million dollars) last year, and over 80 percent of it was met by imports.

Burma

SLORC Forces Raid Monasteries in Mandalay

BK2210145990 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Following the issuance of Order 6/90 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC], security forces this morning raided the monasteries where the illegal Lay-pyin Lay-yat Sangha Samaggi Union was located and operating illegally inside the Phayagyi Monastery compound in Mandalay. Seized during the raid were illegal documents, including papers published by Burma Communist Party [BCP] underground elements and antigovernment propaganda documents. Arrangements are being made to arrest and take action against several people connected to the case.

While security units were raiding 133 residences inside the Phayagyi Monastery compound, they found at a monastery near the Phayagyi Central Monastery illegal propaganda documents, including the People's Power Journal Volume No. 6 published by BCP underground elements. The monastery belonged to U Khemasara, a member of the Mandalay Lay-pyin Lay-yat Sangha Samaggi Union, which engages in politics not in accord with Buddhism.

Also seized were illegal flags; ink and needles used for tattooing; National League for Democracy badges; Democracy Party for New Society badges; Basic Education Students Union badges and other illegal badges and armbands; mimeograph ink; a copying machine with a roller; two manually operated mimeograph machines; seals and stamps of illegal organizations and ink pads; staplers; the Red Galon newsletter published during the 1988 crisis, and other propaganda and instigating documents; documents and a newsletter that were to be illegally distributed to foment unrest; papers on communism; a wig; civilian clothing; jinglee slingshot arrows; metal pellets; and slingshots.

Our security units, however, have not yet raided the other monasteries where illegal organizations are located and operating—the Gwaycho, Mogaung, Tilin, Pagan, Khin Pagan, Sagu, Taung Taman, Naygawadi, Old Masoyein, and New Masoyein monasteries in Southwest Mandalay township; and the Myataung Monastery in Southeast Mandalay Township. Instead, security units have surrounded these monasteries.

Contrary to the false news announced by some foreign broadcasting stations, activities in the city remain normal, while action is being taken against illegal Sangha organizations.

'Rebellious' Monks Arrested

BK2210165490 Hong Kong AFP in English 1636 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Excerpt] Bangkok, Oct 22 (AFP)—The Burmese authorities announced Monday that they have arrested a number of rebellious Buddhist monks in the central city of Mandalay engaged in a boycott of the military government.

In an official Radio Rangoon broadcast monitored here, the government said troops had stormed 133 monasteries in Mandalay. The radio did not say how many monks were detained and reported no casualties. It said another 11 monasteries were still surrounded by troops in the city, an ancient royal capital that is home to about 80,000 monks and the hotbed of anti-government activity. The crackdown capped weeks of protest by thousands of militant monks in Mandalay who refused to accept alms from soldiers and their families and to minister ceremonies for them. The protest, in effect an ex-communication of the military, had spread to Rangoon and other Burmese cities.

The only arrested monk Radio Rangoon identified by name was U Khi Mar Sari, who allegedly belonged to an anti-government sect. [passage omitted]

Rangoon Monks Back End to Mandalay Boycott

BK2210151490 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Monks from some monasteries in Yangon [Rangoon] Division have signed a pledge in support of the agreement by monks belonging to the Lay-pyin Lay-yat Sangha Sammagi headquarters of Mandalay to end their religious boycott.

From midnight on 20 October, when Order 6/90 by the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] became effective, until 1800 today, on 22 October, a total of 194 monks from 167 monasteries—including Maha Gandayon Monastery, Insein Ywama Pariyatti Monastery, Ahlone Aung Mingala Taikthit Monastery, Kwinchaung Pariyatti Monastery, Bahan Maha Withokdayon Monastery, Naynattha Monastery, and Aung Mingala Theikdi Monastery—signed a pledge in support of the action by some monks in Mandalay who signed a pledge to end the religious boycott.

Monywa Monks Pledge To End Religious Boycott

BK2210152190 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Excerpt] A total of 22 monks—abbots and monk teachers from 18 monasteries in Monywa Township, Sagaing Division—led by the head of township Sangha Nayaka Committee, held a ceremony at the Township Zone Law and Order Restoration Council Office at 1300 on 21 October to pledge an end to the religious boycott. [passage omitted]

Military Searches NLD Offices in Rangoon

BK2310114290 Hong Kong AFP in English 1124 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] Rangoon, Oct 23 (AFP)—Burmese troops Tuesday surrounded the offices here of the party which won May general elections, as security police carried out searches of the buildings, eyewitnesses reported. Sources said at least five offices of the National League for Democracy (NLD) in the capital's southwest were surrounded and searched.

The military, who videotaped the raids, gave no reason for the lightning searches or details of what they were looking for and NLD leaders were not immediately available for comment. But NLD sources said their headquarters had been among the offices searched.

The NLD is Burma's largest political party and won a landslide victory in May general elections. The military government has refused to hand over power.

The searches appeared to be linked with Monday's raids by troops on Buddhist monasteries in the central Burmese city of Mandalay, observers said.

The government-run WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY newspaper reported Tuesday that a search of the Payagyi Monastery in Mandalay on Monday resulted in the discovery of anti-government pamphlets. The paper said that materials, badges of various political parties including the NLD, as well as newsletters published by communists, were also uncovered. An official decree Sunday had warned that action would be taken against political parties exploiting religion for their own ends. Observers here said the raids on the NLD offices were a follow-up to the raids on the monasteries.

The military government announced over the weekend that they had arrested a leading monk who had plotted to topple the regime. The State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC), the official name of the junta, said the monk had confessed under interrogation. He also confessed to organising other monks to help in the struggle to have power handed over to a political party.

The SLORC did not identify the party but observers here said there was little doubt it referred to the NLD.

Since the elections, several NLD leaders have been arrested. Last week the SLORC confirmed that two NLD leaders from Mandalay had been jailed for seven years after being found guilty by a military tribunal of promoting unrest.

AFP: Junta Confirms NLD Leaders Jailed

BK1910132590 Hong Kong AFP in English 1302 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Test] Rangoon, Oct 19 (AFP)—The Burmese military government confirmed on Friday that two senior National League for Democracy (NLD) leaders from Mandalay have been jailed for seven years. A government spokesman said Ohn Kyaing An and Thein Dan were jailed after being found guilty of stirring up unrest and distributing anti-government leaflets in August.

Mr. Ohn Kyaing An, an NLD Central Committee member, and Mr. Thein Dan, a party organiser, were arrested in September. The spokesman said the sentences were passed down by a military tribunal on Thursday.

The NLD is the country's largest political party and swept the May elections but have been unable to take over power from the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC), the name of the military government. SLORC has repeatedly refused to hold a dialogue with the NLD on the grounds that it would not talk politics outside the framework of the law. The military insist that a new constitution must be voted on in a public referendum before any parliament can be convened.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Razaleigh Vows To 'Fight To Topple' Mahathir

BK2310092490 Hong Kong AFP in English 0900 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] Kota Bahru, Malaysia, Oct 23 (AFP)—Former Trade Minister Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah, Malaysia's leading opposition figure, has urged members of his party to continue the fight to topple Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad. "He plans to go on fighting and urged us to start preparations as soon as possible for the next election," Rozali Isohak, a trusted lieutenant of Mr. Razaleigh, said Tuesday.

"We have the experience now and we know where to start. He urged us not to laze around and let our guards down," he quoted Mr. Razaleigh as saying during a two-hour meeting with top leaders of his Semangat '46 (Spirit of '46) party at his residence, Palm Manor, here Monday.

Mr. Razaleigh made a three-hour flying visit to Kelantan, his home state, where the opposition alliance took all 39 seats in the local assembly and the state's 13 parliamentary seats, for a meeting with Sultan Ismail Petra.

Mr. Rozali said Mr. Razaleigh was confident of a better showing in the next election, after the opposition won less than a third of the 180 seats at stake in the lower house of parliament. "We now have control of two states, Kelantan and Sabah, under the opposition. At least there is something to hang on to compared to nothing before," he said, adding that Mr. Razaleigh was happy with the performance of the opposition in the election Sunday.

"Mr. Razaleigh said that he will review and do a post-mortem of the performance of Semangat '46 and will discuss with leaders of the other parties on their performance," Mr. Rozali said.

A former top official of Dr. Mahathir's United Malays National Organisation (UMNO), Mr. Razaleigh, a 53-year-old bachelor prince who studied economics in

Britain before entering politics, broke with the prime minister in 1987 after narrowly failing to unseat him as president of UMNO. He formed Semangat '46 the following year after accusing Dr. Mahathir of failing to uphold UMNO's tradition.

Commonwealth Observers Say Elections 'Free'

BK2310094390 Hong Kong AFP in English 0853 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Oct 23 (AFP)—Malaysia's general elections which closed Sunday were free but marked by imperfections like the unequal access of opposition parties to the mainstream media, Commonwealth observers monitoring the polls said. The observers led by former Jamaican Foreign Minister Dudley Thompson told a news conference Tuesday that they saw "a preponderance of advertisements and articles on one side and almost negligible on the other side" in the major newspapers.

The Malaysian Government invited the 12-member Commonwealth team to observe the polls after six eminent Malaysians formed an "Election Watch" group in March to ensure that the elections were free and fair.

Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad's National Front coalition brushed off a determined first-time challenge by an opposition alliance to sweep 127 of 180 seats in Dewan Rakyat, the lower house of parliament.

Analysts said that the election was the dirtiest since Malaysia, which has an ethnic composition of just over 50 per cent Malays, 32 per cent Chinese and 10 per cent Indians, gained independence from Britain 33 years ago. Dr. Mahathir at the hustings had archly reminded Malaysians of race riots in which hundreds, mostly Chinese, died when the government lost its two-thirds majority in the 1969 elections.

Commonwealth Secretary-General Chief Emeka Anyaoku said in London Monday that the observers would in their final report express their concern about "imperfections which were brought to their notice concerning voters' rolls and the unequal access of opposition parties to the mainstream media."

"Their firm view, however, is that notwithstanding these concerns, the organisation and conduct of the elections were free in accordance with Malaysian law and circumstances," Mr. Anyaoku said in a statement read out to reporters.

Opposition parties have claimed that they had been denied access to the mainstream media and that the campaign period of nine days was too short.

Mr. Thomson said Malaysians have made and accepted restrictive laws, including those which banned large political rallies, for their own protection from the tension in which they live.

"None of the observers from any of the countries from which we come have seen the peculiar circumstances that operate in Malaysia," he said, adding that "we've never had to take into consideration that a lengthy period may bring about disruption in a volatile society." "We have never ever operated in these circumstances which seem to suggest a reason is not an excuse for your short time (for campaigning)," Mr. Thomson said.

The observers' final report, which Mr. Thomson said would include "constructive criticisms", was expected to be handed over to the Malaysian high commissioner (ambassador) in London early next week. The observers came from countries including Britain, Botswana, Canada, India, Trinidad and Tobago and Papua New Guinea.

Military Exercise in Kelantan Ends 17 Oct

BK1910135090 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 18 Oct 90 p 8

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Wed—Ground troops of the Five Power Defence Arrangement (FPDA) began withdrawing from Kota Baharu today at the end of their two-week long military exercise in Kelantan. A Defence Ministry spokesman said 450 officers and men from FPDA member countries Australia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Singapore and the United Kingdon took part in the exercise which began on Oct 2. Codenamed Exercise Suman Warrior, it was the first land warfare exercise to be organised by the United Kingdom under the auspices of the FPDA.

The Commander of British Force, Hong Kong, Lt-Gen [Lieutenant General] Peter R. Duffel, launched the exercise to test the capability of the FPDA countries in a land warfare environment in Malaysia with emphasis on Airborne Interception Operations.

The six-phased command post exercise included presentations by each member nation on airborne troop attack on an "enemy held" airfield and "hot extraction" of airborne troops at the airfield under attack, the spokesman said. Detachments from the five armies also took part in a parachute drop exercise over Gong Kedak airfield.

Participating detachments included Malaysia's Eighth Battalion (Para) Ranger Regiment, Fifth Battalion Singapore Infantry Regiment, 2/4 Royal Australian Regiment, First Battalion Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment and Seventh Parachute Regiment Royal Horse Artillery. Malaysia and the UK deployed 150 men each.

Defence Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, who visited the exercise area despite his busy election campaign schedule, said the involvement of the British as the "host" of the exercise clearly showed the enhanced commitment by them towards the FPDA. He said FPDA land exercises should be held in the region,especially within the framework of the defence of Malaysia and Singapore.

So far, land warfare exercises under the 1971 arrangements have been held in Australia and New Zeland.

Singapore

Visiting Japanese Official on SDF Gulf Role

OW2010113790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1100 GMT 20 Oct 90

[Text] Singapore, Oct. 20 KYODO—Japan does not seek to be a military force in the Asian region and will in no way replace the role played by the United States, THE STRAITS TIMES on Saturday quoted Japan's highest-ranking military official as saying.

The English-language daily reported Taizo Terashima, chairman of the Joint Staff Council, as saying in an interview that the Japanese Self-Defense Forces (SDF) will continue to confine itself to a defensive role despite a legislative now before the Japanese Diet which would enable the dispatch of SDF personnel abroad. Japan's war-renouncing Constitution bans the use of force as a means of settling international disputes, while the SDF law does not give any overseas mission to the Self-Defense Force personnel.

Singapore's leaders believe that a U.S. pullout from this region will cause instability because major powers such as China, India, and Japan might rush in to fill the power vacuum. Like other Southeast Asian nations which suffered from Japanese aggression during World War II, the Singapore press, officials and analysts are also concerned about the Japanese playing a military role.

Terashima said the SDF does not see a military role for Japan in the region similar to that played by the United States. He said, "The same view is held by the Asian people. They do not expect the SDF to take a similar role as the United States."

He also said that he did not expect a reduction of U.S. forces, adding that even if there is a reduction, "it would be gradual and not drastic."

If the bill to send the SDF abroad is passed by the Japanese Diet, Terashima said the SDF will send a group to back up the frontline activities of international operations determined by U.N. resolutions.

Terashima, whose visit to Singapore is the first since assuming his post earlier this year, also said that the SDF members would only serve in a noncombat role.

Terashima is in Singapore for a four-day visit as part of a familiarization tour of the region. He had earlier visited Australia and will visit South Korea after he leaves Singapore on Saturday.

Opposition Party's Donations 'Seized' by Police

BK1910143290 Hong Kong AFP in English 1303 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Text] Singapore, Oct 19 (AFP)—Police have seized donations collected by the opposition Workers Party (WP) to meet the costs of a libel action against a party official, party Secretary-General Ben Jeyaretnam said Friday.

Speaking at a press conference, Mr. Jeyaretnam said he was notified by the bank recently that donations credited to the party account had been handed over to the commercial crimes branch in accordance with a request by the police. He added that the bank notified him in writing stating that the police had informed the bank about the seizure of the party funds and that they were acting in accordance with the law.

Mr. Jeyaretnam said that several donors had been telephoned by the police who told them that they were conducting an investigation into the donations. Statements were recorded from several donors. He did not want to disclose the amount of donations seized by the police.

The WP, in a front-page article in the party newspaper the "HAMMER," appealed for funds to meet the costs of a libel action Mr. Jeyaretnam faced. The action was instituted by Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew following a speech made by Mr. Jeyaretnam at an election rally in August 1988. The suit was heard early this year, and Mr. Jeyaretnam was ordered to pay 150,000 U.S. dollars in damages to the prime minister.

Mr. Lee based his action on the ground that Mr. Jeyaretnam had implied in the election speech that the prime minister played a part in the suicide of a former minister in his cabinet. The minister, who was under investigation for alleged corruption, committed suicide by taking an overdose of pills.

Mr. Jeyaretnam said he had filed an appeal against the judgement and damages awarded to the prime minister.

Cambodia

PRACHEACHON Welcomes UNGA Resolution

BK2310041590 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 22 Oct 90

[PRACHEACHON commentary: "The United Nations Must Actively Contribute to Seeking Peace for Cambodia"]

[Text] At its 15 October session, the 45th UN General Assembly [UNGA] unanimously adopted a resolution on the Cambodian problem. This resolution emphasizes the support for an overall political solution to the Cambodian problem and calls on all Cambodian parties to promptly implement the peace plan drawn up in August by the UN Security Council.

The resolution also states that the Cambodian seat, which has been occupied by the tripartite Coalition Government for the past 11 years, including the genocidal Pol Pot clique which is most detested by the world, will be handed over to the representative of the Supreme National Council [SNC]. While waiting for the SNC to designate its delegation to attend the UN General Assembly, the Cambodian seat will be left vacant temporarily.

This UN resolution on Cambodia is a progressive trend that conforms to the developments in Cambodia and to the common trend favoring the settlement of the Cambodian problem through peaceful means. Clearly, as stated in its charter since its birth in 1945, the role of the United Nations is to defend the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of all nations. Therefore, it is very necessary for the United Nations to actively fulfill its role in promoting the efforts to seek peace for Cambodia.

However, it is regrettable that for a period of time in the past, the reactionary powers have maneuvered to use the UN role as an obstacle to the process toward seeking a fair political solution to the Cambodian problem. The UN resolutions in the previous years were biased in favor of the other side and affected the interests and right to self-determination of the Cambodian people.

Evidently, nothing can distort or conceal the fact that the efforts made by the State of Cambodia by firmly adhering to a goodwill stance and many concrete activities it has carried out since the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops, including its willingness to allow the tripartite group—which does not have any territory or population of its own—to have a 50-percent share in the SNC, are undisputably recognized by the world.

With each passing day, the State of Cambodia plays a more important role in breaking through the deadlock in the search for a peaceful political solution to the Cambodian problem. However, the goodwill from just one side cannot settle the conflict that involves another side that is tricky and lacks goodwill and a sense of realism.

It is generally known that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has openly posed himself as an obstacle to prevent the SNC from holding its meeting to discuss such urgent, basic problems as the voluntary cease-fire, the cessation of foreign military aid, and the dispatch of an SNC delegation to attend the UN General Assembly. It should be noted that a permanent agreement can be achieved only through the reconvening of the SNC. Therefore, the problem of an individual should not be raised as an obstacle to the reconvening of the SNC to discuss the voluntary cease-fire, which is essential for creating an atmosphere of mutual trust in arranging a permanent agreement to end the civil war and consolidate national reconciliation.

This is the most appropriate time for the United Nations and the five permanent members of the UN Security Council to further contribute to the efforts toward seeking genuine peace for Cambodia in line with the aspiration of the Cambodian peoople and the world public opinion.

As for us, the Cambodian people, we will continue our struggle to reach a political solution that ensures the genocidal Pol Pot regime will not return to power and guarantees the defense of our independence, territorial sovereignty, and right to self-determination. We regard such an undertaking as a contribution to safeguarding the UN Charter.

SNC Meeting Said Crucial To Stop Fighting

BK2310063390 Hong Kong AFP in English 0552 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, Oct 23 (AFP)—Phnom Penh called Tuesday for Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC) to meet and resolve its deadlock before the dry season brings on a new wave of fighting. "We must break the deadlock and get things moving toward a cease-fire or the armies will go back on the offensive when the dry season begins" in a few weeks, said Uch Kim-an, political director of the Cambodian Foreign Ministry.

The warring factions agreed in September to form the SNC as the repository of Cambodian sovereignty, but the council's first meeting ended without agreement on the conditions for resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk to chair the body.

Phnom Penh said it would accept the prince as chairman if Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen were named vice-chairman, adding two seats to the 12-member council instead of just one for the prince. "The other parties should accept Mr. Hun Sen as vice-chairman to maintain the balance of the SNC as defined in Jakarta," Mr. Kim-an said.

Under the agreement reached last month in the Indonesian capital, the Phnom Penh government and the three resistance factions were each assigned three of the 12 SNC seats.

Mr. Kim-an said the government had made enough concessions by agreeing to accept fewer council seats than the resistance coalition. "The ball is in the other court now, it's up to them to make concessions to reconvene the SNC, because the Thai authorities would be reluctant to host another meeting if we don't make any progress."

The SNC was formed in the framework of a United Nations plan to end Cambodia's 12-year conflict.

"The negotiations don't mean that military activity will cease," Mr. Kim-an said. "With Khmer Rouge activity on the increase, we are making preparations, and if we can advance we'll do it."

The Khmer Rouge is the most powerful faction in the guerrilla coalition that also groups the followers of Prince Sihanouk and former Premier Son Sann. The coalition is fighting the government installed here in January 1979 by Vietnam, which invaded Cambodia and ousted a radical Marxist Khmer Rouge regime held responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people.

"We proposed a cease-fire and even military self-restraint, but without a positive reaction from the Khmer Rouge we can expect fighting to flare up in the coming weeks," the Cambodian official said.

Several sources here have said the Army was preparing an offensive aimed primarily at Khmer Rouge positions, following reports that the guerrilla faction had been reinforced, notably with Chinese-built light tanks in northwest Cambodia.

Chea Sim Greets 30th Cuban Revolution Day

BK2210122890 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1109 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 22—Chea Sim, chairman of the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchea Fatherland, has sent a message of greetings to the president of the Cuban Committee for the Defence of the Revolution on the 30th anniversary of the Cuban people's revolution of October.

In his message Chairman Chea Sim said:

"In the past 30 years, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba, the Cuban people have demonstrated their tradition of of heroic struggle in the defense of the independence, freedom, and peace of their country, in the region and the world and have made brlliant achievements in their national development."

The Cambodian leader wished the solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between Cambodia and Cuba further development in the interests of the parties, states amd peoples of the two countries and of peace and social progress in the world.

War Refugees in Battambang Receive Assistance

BK2110132790 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1118 GMT 21 Oct 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK Oct 21—In the first nine months of this year, 13,927 families of war victims living in various camps in Battambang Province, some 300 km northwest of Phnom Penh, received regular aid from the local authorities, the Cambodian Red Cross, and international organizations in Cambodia.

The aid rendered so far to a total value of nearly 8 million riels (Cambodian currency) consisted of 376 tons of husked rice and 3,000 parcels clothing and household utensils.

To enable the war refugees to do farm work, the Ministry of Agriculture in the meantime distributed a large quantity of farm tools to them. For its part, the provincial agricultural service supplied dozens of tons of rice seed and chemical fertilizer and a great number of farm tools, and allotted 1,500 hectares of cultivable land to the war victims.

The Government of the State of Cambodia donated 10 million riels to the war refugees for building houses.

Kong Srun, deputy head of the provincial people's committee and the provincial Red Cross said: "The local Red Cross, together with the local authorities, have always tried to provide material assistance to the war victims and needy families, particularly the families of fallen combatants and war invalids as well as the orphans."

Combat Activities in Week Ending 13 Oct Cited

BK2210061290 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 21 Oct 90

[Text] Between 7 and 13 October, the three reactionary groups continued firing an average of 100 to 150 rounds of artillery shells of all calibers into some outlying remote localities along the border in Battambang, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, and Banteay Meanchey Provinces.

At the same time, our Armed Forces, including regular, regional, militia, and combat police forces, actively and attentively strived to defend their positions by enhancing their vigilance against all enemy attempts and vigorously repulsing enemy maneuvers, thus weakening and causing serious difficulties to them. As a matter of fact, during the past week, our Armed Forces repulsed six enemy attempts, putting out of action 113 enemy soldiers, including 44 killed, 25 captured, 41 forced to surrender, and some others wounded, and seized 13 assorted weapons and a large quantity of ammunition and war materiel.

Defectors, Casualties in Kompong Thom Noted

BK2210062790 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0410 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Phnom Penh 22 Oct (SPK)—During this year's rainy season, 404 soldiers of the Khmer opposition factions left their ranks and presented themselves to the authorities of Kompong Thom Province, 150 km north of the capital. They brought along with them 191 assorted weapons and other war materiel.

During the same period, the provincial Armed Forces intercepted several groups of Khmer reactionaries who infiltrated into various localities for sabotage activities. They put out of action 904 intruders, including 729 killed, 109 wounded, and 66 captured, and seized 163 rifles and other war materiel. Moreover, the province unearthed an arms cache containing 46 rifles and a large number of grenades and cartridges hidden by the Khmer opposition bandits.

Khieu Samphan's Letter to 'Friendly Countries'

BK2310072590 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 22 Oct 90

["Full text" of letter from His Excellency Khieu Samphan to "the foreign ministers of friendly countries on Vietnam's escalation of its war of aggression in Cambodia and its activities to sabotage the framework document of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council"; dated 17 October]

[Text] Your Excellency:

All Cambodian people both inside and outside the country are very happy and satisfied with the resolution on the situation in Cambodia adopted by the 45th UN General Assembly on 15 October 1990 with a unanimous vote.

Through this UN General Assembly session, the world community has approved and supported the Resolution 668/90 of the UN Security Council [UNSC] supporting the framework document of the five UNSC permanent members for settling the Cambodian problem comprehensively through political means and the Jakarta joint communique of the four Cambodian parties dated 10 September 1990.

This is the first time in the past 12 years the UN General Assembly has adopted a resolution on Cambodia with a unanimous vote. It is an accomplishment of great significance of the Cambodian people under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Cambodia, as well as of the entire international community, including the government and people who have arduously and constantly striven to safeguard the principles of the UN Charter and the international law on relations between states and have refused to accept the Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia as a fait accompli.

On behalf of the Cambodian people, National Government of Cambodia, and Cambodian national resistance forces, and in my own name, I would like once again to express to you and to the government and people of your country our deepest gratitude for your valuable support, assistance, and encouragement during the past 12 years, the most difficult period in the history of Cambodia. The Cambodian people of all generations to come will forever remember this generosity and these good deeds.

The Cambodian people fully agree with the international community in demanding an early settlement of the Cambodian problem comprehensively through political means as defined in the framework document of the five UNSC permanent members, Jakarta joint communique, UNSC Resolution 668/90, and the 45th Resolution of the UN General Assembly.

The current most urgent issue is the election of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as the SNC chairman in line with the framework document of the five permanent members and the Jakarta joint communique dated 10 September 1990 and in line with the UNSC's Appeal 668/90. Once the SNC becomes full-fledged, it will fulfill its role by fully cooperating with the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] in implementing the procedure, from beginning to end, for the comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem in line with the five permanent members' framework document.

So far, much progress has been made in the process toward a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian problem. But I would like to inform your excellency of the actual causes that have hindered the process for peace in Cambodia as follows:

1. On the Cambodian battlefield:

1) The aggressor Hanoi authorities have continued to send fresh troops to Cambodia. From August to October 1990, the aggressor Hanoi authorities sent about three divisions of troops to Cambodia. Most of these forces were sent to the battlefields in Battambang Province.

2) The aggressor Hanoi authorities and the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen clique are intensifying fascist activities to forcibly recruit the people and their children.

3) The Vietnamese aggressor troops and the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen soldiers have been launching military activities in an attempt to seize the liberated areas from the Cambodian national resistance forces.

2. On the diplomatic field:

The aggressor Hanoi authorities and the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen group have resorted to every means in an attempt to sabotage the framework document of the five permanent members by gradually altering these documents. The main aim that Vietnam and the Phnom Penh side are pursuing is to prevent Samdech Norodom Sihanouk from being elected as chairman of the SNC. In such a case, the Cambodian people, National Government of Cambodia, and the Cambodian national resistance forces would like to express deepest thanks beforehand to you and your government and call on your government to help seek all possible ways to force Vietnam and the Phnom Penh side:

1) to implement the Jakarta joint communique dated 10 September and the UNSC Resolution 668/1990 dated 20 September and elect Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as chairman of the SNC; and

2) to implement immediately, in its entirety, the framework document of the five UNSC permanent members.

Only by so doing can the United Nations carry out its role in Cambodia in line with the framework document of the five permanent members, particularly in:

1) supervising the total withdrawal of all categories of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia;

2) controlling Cambodia during the transitional period; and

3) organizing and supervising a correct, democratic, and free election.

We are convinced that your excellency and your government and people will continue to support the Cambodian people as before until the Cambodian problem is settled comprehensively through political means, that is, until the five permanent members' framework document is fully implemented and the Cambodian people accomplish their right to self-determination.

Please, Your Excellency, accept my highest regards.

[Dated] 17 October 1990
[Signed] Khieu Samphan, Cambodian vice president in charge of foreign affairs

VONADK Reaffirms Adherence to UN Document

BK2010084490 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Station commentary: "The World Has Successively Pressured the Hanoi Vietnamese Aggressors and Their Puppets and Lackeys To Implement Without Fail the Jakarta Agreement, the UN Security Council's Document, and the 20 September 1990 Resolution of the Security Council"]

[Text] On 15 and 16 October, the five permanent members of the UN Security Council met once again and issued a joint statement reaffirming that all Cambodian parties should abide by the document of the five permanent members, the UN Security Council resolution on Cambodia, and the Jakarta agreement on setting up a Supreme National Council [SNC] with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as chairman. This is one pressure after another on the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets and lackeys to implement without fail the above three documents to quickly end their war of aggression in Cambodia politically and comprehensively. After the Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets and lackeys have openly opposed the Jakarta agreement on setting up the SNC with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as chairman and the document of the five permanent members, the international community has united and successively put pressure on the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and the Phnom Penh puppets, Vietnam's lackeys, and demanded that they abide by and implement the Jakarta agreement and the document of the UN Security Council permanent members.

1. On 20 September, soon after the Phnom Penh side, at the Hanoi Vietnamese's order, openly opposed the implementation of the Jakarta joint statement and the election of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as chairman of the SNC, the entire UN Security Council adopted Resolution 668/90 demanding Vietnam and its puppets and lackeys implement the Jakarta agreement and the document of the five permanent members.

2. On 28 September, ministers of the five permanent members issued a joint statement putting further pressure for the implementation of the Jakarta agreement and the document of the five permanent members.

3. On 3 October, the foreign ministers of ASEAN and China issued a joint statement again stressing the three documents.

4. On 15 October, soon after Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach openly opposed the document of the five permanent members at the UN General Assembly, and after Hun Sen, at the order of the Hanoi Vietnamese, used the New Delhi visit to openly oppose again the Jakarta joint statement and the document of the five permanent members and also insolently and arrogantly rejected Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as chairman of the SNC, the UN General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing the document of the five permanent members, the UN Security Council resolution on Cambodia, and the Jakarta agreement.

5. More recently, on 16 October, the five permanent members of the UN Security Council issued a statement recalling these three documents and in particular stressed once again the setting up of the SNC with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as chairman.

Faced with this repeated international pressure, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets and lackeys still try to openly and grossly oppose it with no consideration whatsoever to international opinion. Apart from carrying out opposing diplomatic activities, the Hanoi Vietnamese are also carrying out brutal activities to successively bring in fresh Vietnamese troops from Vietnam to Cambodia and intensify military activities on every battlefield throughout the country. Along with this, Vietnam and its puppets and lackeys have also intensifed activities to indiscriminately draft the Cambodian people in a most savage and fascist manner.

However, all the activities of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets and lackeys, both on the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia and in the international arena, are just their last grasp for air. No matter how hard they try, Vietnam and its puppets and lackeys cannot avoid the mighty and repeated pressure both from the international community and the entire united Cambodian forces on the Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets and lackeys. The international community and the Cambodian people will keep on pressuring the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets and lackeys until they implement the Jakarta agreement setting up the SNC with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as chairman and the entire document of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council without adding or changing any part of the document.

VONADK Notes 450 SRV Troops Sent 7 Oct

BK2310021290 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] On 7 October, the aggressor Hanoi authorities sent 15 truckloads of 450 fresh Vietnamese troops, wearing uniforms of Phnom Penh puppet soldiers, from

Vietnam through Route 2 via Takeo and Phnom Penh city to Thpong District in Kompong Speu Province.

Philippines

Manglapus Comments on Bases, One-China Policy

HK2210111190 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 1010 GMT 22 Oct. 90

[Report by Tanny Rodriguez from Malacanang—live or recorded]

[Text] Secretary of Foreign Affairs Raul Manglapus has announced that there is no assurance whether the next round of talks between the Philippine and U.S. panels will be the last. Here is Tanny Rodriguez with the details:

[Begin recording] In an interview with Manglapus at Malacanang, he said that in spite of this, he is hopeful that the talks would be concluded by January of the following year [as heard]

At present, he said, both panels were studying several issues that were agreed on during the second round of talks such as those relating to the environment, trade, veterans affairs, science and technology, and health.

In other matters, Manglapus said that his department was against Congress' proposal for the passage of a bill that would provide for trade relations between the Philippines and Taiwan. Manglapus said that passage of such a bill could possibly affect relations between the Philippines and the People's Republic of China, on what has been called the One-China Policy.[end recording]

Manglapus Comments on Beneficial Relations Act

HK2310042590 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 23 Oct 90 p 3

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus said yesterday that Malacanang will support the substitute bill setting up foreign trade relations with countries not recognized by the Philippines as long as it does not undermine diplomatic ties with other countries.

"If we want to undertake any legislative steps that would improve the investment picture in this country, it should be one that would embrace the entire range of possibilities for investment," Manglapus said. He maintained that Malacanang was opposed to legislative measures which would recognize Taiwan as an independent state.

The RP [Republic of the Philippines]-Taiwan Beneficial Relations Act has been rejected by Congress following objections from the Chinese government. Manglapus said China's diplomats went to see him to be clarified about the One-China policy. "He (Chinese ambassador) came to see me but all he did was to present the side of Chinese government, which is that they expect us to adhere to the One-China policy," he said.

The substitute bill, House Bill 32590, seeks to protect investors from countries which have no diplomatic ties with the Philippines. It covers countries like North Korea, South Africa and those from East Europe, but not Taiwan.

Debt Rescheduling Accord Signed With Japan

OW2210114390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1120 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Manila, Oct. 22 KYODO—Japan and the Philippines signed on Monday an agreement rescheduling Manila's 781 million dollars in loans due between September 1988 and June 30, 1991, paving the way for the completion of a restructuring agreement with all 14 of the Philippines' official creditor countries.

The amount covered in Monday's agreement comes to 49.5 percent of total Philippine debts to official creditor countries, also known as the Paris Club. The negotiations with the Paris Club started in September 1988.

Japanese Embassy Minister Nobuyasu Abe and Philippine Finance Secretary Jesus Estanislao signed the bilateral rescheduling pact.

Japan, the country's biggest official creditor, agreed to restructure loans from the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) at 3.2 percent. Restructured OECF debt amounted to 49.675 billion yen.

The Japan Export-Import Bank loans to the Philippine Government now carry 5.125 percent yields while its loans to the Development Bank of the Philippines and the National Power Corp. have rates of 8 percent. Total restructured Ex-Im Bank loans amount to 20.791 billion yen.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry of Japan has restructured its exposure to the country at 7.7 percent yields.

Manila's other official creditor countries are the United States, Germany, France, Canada, Britain, Italy, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Finland, Austria, Belgium, and Spain.

The Philippine multiyear restructuring agreement with the Paris Club stipulates that 100 percent of the principal and 75 percent of interest will have a repayment period of 10 years, including 6.5 years of grace.

Ten percent of the remaining 25 percent of the loan interest shall be due on June 30, 1991, with the rest payable June 30, 1992.

Of the 1.576 billion dollars the Paris Club restructured, 422.65 million dollars represents arrears while 1.15 billion dollars represents consolidated principal and interest payments.

Official Denies OECF Fund Abuse Charge

OW2310131190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1247 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] Manila, Oct. 23 KYODO—A government official Tuesday denied allegations that Japanese aid funds were diverted from a traffic improvement project to help fund the construction of new offices for President Corazon Aquino.

The Japanese Embassy told KYODO NEWS SERVICE earlier in the day that it was looking into allegations that the presidential palace had diverted 4.5 million pesos (24.7 million yen) in loan money from Japan's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) for building a bullet-proof office for Aquino.

"I would like to assure you that not a single peso" of the traffic project was used to fund executive office building construction, Budget Undersecretary Benjamin Diokno said in a letter to OECF's Manila office. Diokno said his department released 4.5 million pesos of local funds, chargeable against money for public works, to help fund the building project, which is estimated to cost 85 million pesos.

Takeshi Yagi, the first secretary of the Japanese Embassy, told KYODO that funds disbursed by the OECF of Japan should be used as specified in the loan agreement.

Manila newspapers Tuesday reported that a senior government official acknowledged in testimony before the Senate Finance Committee that 4.5 million pesos for the third phase of a traffic project was borrowed by the palace for its new executive offices. The finance panel, headed by Sen. Neptali Gonzales, has conducted hearings on the construction of the bullet-proof building, and critics of the project have alleged irregularities.

Japan is the Philippines' largest official donor, extending more than 1 billion dollars in economic assistance during 1990.

Aquino Plans To Convene Security Council

HK2210121190 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 22 Oct. 90

[Report by Dick Sinchongco from Malacanang]

[Text] President Aquino will convene the National Security Council [NSC] this coming Thursday. The president has invited Vice President Salvador Laurel, a regular member, and opposition Senator Juan Ponce Enrile and House Minority floor leader Salvador Escudero III. In a news conference, the president said:

[Begin Aquino recording in English] In addition to the regular members of the National Security Council, I have directed Secretary Ileto to invite Senate President Jovito Salonga, Speaker Ramon Mitra, Senator Juan Ponce Enrile, Congressman Salvador Escudero III, Secretary Jayme, Secretary Estanislao, Secretary Paderanga, Secretary Oscar Orbos, and Secretary Tomas Gomez III. [end recording]

The president explained that foremost to be discussed at the meeting would be developments in the Middle East amid the worsening situation brought about by the continued occupation of Kuwait by Iraq. This is the second time that the president will convene the NSC since it was established.

Enrile Plans To Attend Meeting

HK2310101390 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0900 GMT 23 Oct 90

[By Angie Delfino]

[Text] Here is a statement by Senate minority floor leader Senator Juan Ponce Enrile regarding the convening of the security council on 25 October this year:

[Begin Enrile recording in English] The fact that they have invited the opposition augurs well for the country. After all, the problem of the nation is not only the problem of those in power. It is also the problem of those who are outside of the circles of government. And while they have a role to play, we equally have a role to play in our political condition. And in view of this, although I have political differences with the palace and the present ruling majority, I consider it my bounden duty and responsibility as an elected public official, for the sake of the nation and the Philippine people to participate. [end recording]

That was Senate minority floor leader Juan Ponce Enrile.

Meanwhile, Senate President Jovito Salonga welcomed President Aquino's decision to invite opposition leaders like Vice President Laurel and Senator Enrile to resolve the country's crisis.

Caltex, Shell Buildings Bombed 23 Oct

HK2310051390 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] A bomb explosion at Caltex Philippines in Padre Faura, Manila has been reported. The incident occurred at around 0730 today, destroying some parts of the Caltex building. Ten minutes later, at 0740, another explosion took place at Makati's Shell House. The bomb exploded in the generator house. There was great damage to windows in the building. No casualties were reported. The authorities are still determining who the perpetrators were.

Military Prepares for Possible Strike Riots

HK2210113490 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Report by Eloi Aquino from Camp Aguinaldo]

[Text] The military is preparing for possible violence which may result from the nationwide strike based on reports that rebel soldiers and communist terrorists plan to stage riots during the scheduled protest strike. As early as now, the terrorists have begun their offensive by burning two passenger buses and slaying Oscar Lazaro, president of Pasang-Masda [Federation of Manila Suburbs Drivers Association]. Although the red alert status has not yet been raised by the military, high-ranking officials of the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP], headed by AFP chief Renato de Villa, held talks early this morning, and until this time, a closed-door emergency conference at the AFP headquarters Battle (Staff). Details of the emergency meeting were not immediately known although reliable sources at Camp Aguinaldo say the meeting had something to do with beefing up the military's current contingency plans for the impending nationwide strike.

Defense Secretary Ramos previously gave the assurance that the government was ready to respond to any kind of emergency situation that might result or take place during the nationwide strike. He said the defense and military establishments were more ready for the impending strike than the one held during the previous month.

De Villa Places Military, Police on Red Alert

HK2310092590 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 23 Oct 90

[By Eloi Aquino]

[Text] AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff General de Villa ordered a red alert status on all military and police units nationwide effective tonight in preparation for the national strike tomorrow. In an interview with defense reporters, De Villa said the move is to ensure the safety and protection of the citizenry. He asserted the readiness of the Armed Forces to maintain peace and order in the event some groups attempt to launch violence during the scheduled national strike. He said the military leadership will not allow the situation to worsen; thus, the early preparation was required. De Villa added the red alert status will remain enforced as necessary:

[Begin recording in English] [De Villa] We are alerting the Armed Forces beginning tonight in all cities and provinces.

[Reporter] Because of the strike, sir?

[De Villa] It is not necessarily because of the strike but to protect the strike from deteriorating into a security problem and to be able to address any security concern that may arise out of the strike. We are not against the strike. We are not against protests but we must stop all forms of violence and harassment that is detrimental to public interest. [end recording]

When asked what contingency measures the military are undertaking, De Villa said:

[Begin De Villa recording in English] I don't think we should discuss this publicly. Just be assured that we are prepared to keep the peace, maintain law and order. [end recording]

On the bombings on Caltex and Shell, here is General de Villa's reaction:

[Begin De Villa recording in English] Today there was a bombing incident targeting Caltex and Shell—this morning at between seven and eight. And we cannot yet categorically say that this is connected with the projected strike or protest. But we are looking very carefully at what has been happening in the past few days beginning with the burning of two buses, the murder of Lazaro, and now this two bombs. We're taking appropriate measures to take care of the general public. [end recording]

Biazon Deploys Troops To Guard Installations

HK2310093190 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 23 Oct 90

[By Eloi Aquino]

[Text] AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Vice Chief of Staff Major General Rodolfo Biazon today said the military has deployed troops to guard the country's vital installations like those related to water, power, and communications as these are probable targets for sabotage by terrorist groups exploiting the national strike tomorrow.

According to Biazon, the move of providing security for the installation is to preempt the terrorists' plan to exploit the situation regarding the protest action by militant groups from the transport and labor sectors. Biazon cited the bombings on Caltex and Shell and the murder of Pasang Masda [Federation of Manila Suburbs Drivers Association] President Oscar Lazaro, whose motive is suspected to be his refusal to join the strike.

The vice chief of staff said the strike's centerpiece is the transportation [as heard]. However, the leaders of the strike in Manila will face difficulties because many of the groups here refuse to join. It is recalled that in the mid-1980's, protest actions were successful. But now, the militant labor and transport groups are forced to use threats to win their cause, Biazon said. He added the military will prevent any attempt to sow violence in the national strike tomorrow.

PC-INP To Deploy Security on Public Buses

HK2310043490 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0350 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Report by Josette Olivera from Camp Aguinaldo]

[Text] PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] Chief Major General Cesar Nazareno said today that the PC-INP would deploy personnel on all passenger buses, including terminals in Metro Manila tomorrow to guard civilians against possible violent acts by certain groups in relation to the Welgang Bayan [nationwide strike].

In an ambush interview Nazareno also said that the Caltex and Shell bombings by still unidentified groups aim to intensify the situation in Metro Manila. In relation to this, he said that his department was taking the necessary steps to respond to the possible unrest that may take place as a result of the strikes and possible bombings undertaken by certain groups.

In other matters, Nazareno strongly criticized the alleged alliance between the YOU [Young Officers Union] and the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines].

[Begin Nazareno recording in English] The reported alliance between the YOU and the CPP-NPA [CPP-New People's Army] is really showing the true colors of these people: that they are not interested on any recourse but in a pure, naked grab for power. [end recording]

Labor Groups All 'Set' for Nationwide Strike

HK2310042090 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 23 Oct 90 p 10

[By Arnold E. Belleza and Cynthia H. Evidente]

[Text] A welgang Bayan (nationwide strike) in protest of Government's refusal to grant substantial wage increases in view of the recent hike in oil prices has been set by organized labor tomorrow.

This, even as President Aquino appealed to the labor sector to wait for the decision of the National Wages and Productivity Board on its motion for reconsideration regarding the P [peso] 17 across-the-board wage hike in Metro Manila before mounting strikes.

Speaking at her bi-weekly press conference, Mrs Aquino explained "the matter of increased wages is really under the authority of the wage board as mandated by law which was passed last year when the minimum wage was increased."

Mrs Aquino noted that organized labor's grievances against the difference between the approved pay hike and the P38 demand is better addressed to the wage board than through concerted action.

LIMITS

"I believe it is in the wage board where these matters can be properly studied and considered, (as it) will be in a better position to know just what the limits are," Mrs Aquino said, adding that the labor sector is amply represented in the wage board.

The nations's two largest labor federations, the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP) and the Labor Advisory Consultative Council (LACC) decided in favor of the Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU-May 1 November] (an LACC affiliate) proposal for an Oct. 24 strike in an emergency meeting yesterday.

Some three million organized workers from the public and private sector, transport groups and other concerned sectors are expected to join the strike, which acting LACC chairman Alfredo Bentulan described as "hindi na mapigilan...wala nang pasensya ang kilusang manggagawa (something which can no longer be stopped...(as) the labor sector has lost its patience)."

KMU chairman Crispin Beltran said organized labor's protest plans have been elevated from earlier proposals for a nationwide general industrial strike. "Welgang Bayan na ito... (this is a Nationwide strike) all other sectors have expressed their intention to participate."

FIRM IN DEMAND

Organized labor, said Mr Bentulan, remains firm on its demands for a P38 across-the-board, nationwide and no exemption wage increase for daily paid workers, a similar P1,000 wage hike for monthly-paid workers, and a 43% increase for commission earners.

He added that organized labor was giving Government until today "to answer the issue," as the TUCP and the LACC would be meeting to "make the form of the protest final."

The issue's resolution, Independent Labor Alliance of Workers (ILAW) chairman Paterno Menzon said, rests squarely on Government. "Problema ng Malacanang ito...ang ussi sa lahat ng ito ay naroon kay cory (this is Malacanang's problem...the key to solving these problems lies in Cory's hands)."

KMU National Capital Region chairman Leto Villar said a central command center will be established in the Metropolis to oversee the protest. "Kung may message ang gobyerno, madaling mapag-uusapan ito (if Government has a message, we can immediately talk about it)," he said.

TRANSPORT GROUP

In support of tomorrow's strike, several transport organizations, including the Pinagkaisang Samahan ng mga Tsuper at Operator Nationwide (PISTON) [United Organizaton of Drivers Nationwide] and the Alliance of Concerned Transport Organizations (ACTO) among others, have formed the Ugnayan ng mga Grupo ng Asosasyon as Transportasyon (UGAT) [Affiliation of Transport Association Groups] alliance and vowed to paralyze transport services in Metro Manila.

Aside from the wage hikes being sought by the labor sector, UGAT leaders called on Government to recall the planned deregulation of the transport industry, the imposition of controls on the prices of spare parts, and the scrapping of excessive fines and unfair traffic laws.

Meanwhile, in yesterday's dialogue with government officials at the Department of Transportation and Communications, FIL Transit operator and Metro Manila Bus Operators Asso (MMBOA) president Jose Piccio bared pressure exerted on the various transport organizations to join the nationwide strike for tomorrow.

ELICIT FEAR

"They want to elicit fear...we think they (have been) successful in doing that," Mr Piccio said.

As this developed, Pasang Masda [Federation of Manila Suburbs Drivers Association] national chairman Oscar Lazaro was gunned down at his Paranaque office by four young men with .45 caliber guns, sustaining four gunshot wounds—two in the head and two in the body.

The Pasang Masda has no plans of joining the planned nationwide labor-transport strike, fuelling speculations that Mr Lazaro's death was meant to exert pressure on other transport groups which have no intentions to join the strike.

Also yesterday, an aircon bus of the PASVIL [expansion unknown] operating in Metro Manila was reportedly burned. This follows closely the burning of a Maharlika aircon bus of the Fil Transit and also of a G Liner aircon bus last Sunday.

"So what do we do under the circumstances? Hindi biro sa isang operator ang masunugan ng bus (It's no joke to lose a bus). Do we continue to operate at the expense of losing our life and property?

NO SUPPORT

What is important here is we want to perform our jobs to render public service... However, we do not get government support," Mr. Piccio said.

So far, only two jeepney groups are expected to join the transport strike tomorrow—the PISTON and PCDO-ACTO. [expansion unknown]

Manila Counselor Romualdo Maranan of the Federation of Jeepney Operators and Drivers Association of the Philippines said his group will only declare a strike immediately after the Energy Regulator Board announces another round of fuel price increases.

On the question of the "Welgang Bayan" being taken advantage of by forces out to destabilize Government, Mr. Menzon added "ayaw namin may sumabay ... pero ang dapat sisihin kung may mangyari ay ang gobyerno (we do not want anyone to take advantage of the situation ... but if that happens, Government is to blame)."

Fizzled Out

Meanwhile, a week-long nationwide strike called by public sector unions appeared to have fizzled out yesterday as Civil Service Commission chairman Patricia Sto. Tomas said government services were at normal levels yesterday and will remain so "until the end of the week."

Carol Almeda, spokesperson of the Wage Adjustment for Government Workers Solidarity (WAGES II) alliance (which called for the strike), declined to comment on the protest action and instead said government employees would intensify their protest actions tomorrow in connection with organized labor's "Welgang Bayan."

Should Government decide to impose martial law to counter protest actions, Ms. Almeda declared "hindi namin pagsisilbihan ang isang gobyer npng nagpapatakbo sa pamamagitan ng dahas (we will not serve a government which rules by force)."

In a related development, Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI) president Aurelio Periquet yesterday warned organized labor that retrenchments could be imposed by employers should they persist in their P38 demand.

"Employers cannot support an increase of more than P17 pesos," Mr. Periquet said, as they are still "reeling" from the P25 wage increase granted under RA 6727. "Labor," he added, "will be pushing employers against the wall."

He said firms can employ disciplinary measures against striking workers, "especially in firms where CBA's [Collective Bargaining Agreements] carry a no-strike clause."

Petition for Wage Hike Reconsideration Fails

HK2310123690 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 1220 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Statement by the National Wage Board on labor sector's petition for reconsideration on wage hike as read by Mr. Bernardino Jove, chairman of the National Capital Region Wage Board—in English; live or recorded]

[Text] The Regional Board, tonight, after a thorough discussion of the motion for reconsideration filed by TUCP [Trade Union Congress of the Philippines] and (DEMAC) [expansion unknown] as well as the opposition to the motion for reconsideration of TUCP filed by ECOP [Employers Confederation of the Philippines], it was decided by a majority vote that 17 pesos is still the most viable amount of increase under present conditions.

The board likewise agreed, again by majority vote, that it has the authority to expand the coverage so as to include workers who are receiving not more than 125 pesos per day.

Transport Leader Slain, Motive Remains Unknown

HK2210121390 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 22 Oct. 90

[Interview with Colonel Aquilino Jacob, superintendent of the Southern Police District by Resty de Quiroz; place not given—live]

[Text] [De Quiroz] We are fortunate enough to have this interview with Colonel Aquilino Jacob, superintendent of the Southern police district, to find out the real angle behind the slaying of Oscar Lazaro. Sir, may we find out what the initial investigations have yielded? What is the angle behind the slaying of Oscar Lazaro?

[Jacob] Actually, when I heard this news, I immediately sent an investigator to Lazaro's office. Now, according to the report I have received, four unidentified men arrived at the office of Pasang-Masda [Federation of Manila Suburbs Driver's Association] at Dongalo, Quirino Avenue in Paranaque at around 1205 looking for Mr. Lazaro and were allegedly seeking help regarding a problem with the LTO [Land Transportation Organization]. Then, the suspect announced a hold-up and asked everyone to lie on the floor and took their valuables. Then one of the unidentified gunmen shouted at his companion saying: Hey, this one's going to be difficult, referring to the victim. Then the other gunman replied, Go ahead, shoot him! And so, two shots were heard and afterwards, the gunmen ran outside, rode a passenger jeepney which they comandeered, and according to our witnesses, the vehicle was headed toward Pasay city.

[De Quiroz] Sir, the method in which Lazaro was killed, is this an NPA's [New People's Army] method or an ordinary criminal's method? What do you think?

[Jacob] As of now, we are still piecing together the events because if you will remember, the Pasang-Masda did not participate during the previous nationwide strike. Now, yesterday, if you will recall, passenger buses at Makati and Pasig were burned because they did not participate in the strike. So, we are putting together the pieces. Although they are saying that a robbery was involved, they just might be misleading us, and so investigators from Paranaque and the district are helping each other so that the real angle behind Mr. Oscar Lazaro's slaying may surface.

[De Quiroz] Colonel, Mr. Joe Taruc, our anchorman has a question for you.

[Taruc] Colonel, good afternoon, you mentioned a valid point, that of the tie-up, whether the burning of the buses has any relation to the slaying of Lazaro. This means that the nationwide strike may have something to do with this.

[Jacob] That's exactly what entered my mind when I found out personally from Colonel Pureza because I gave Colonel Pureza an order this morning to meet with Mr. Lazaro and he agreed to meet this noontime. I wanted to find out whether Pasang-Masda was going to participate in the transport strike. So, Colonel Pureza was scheduled, supposedly to meet Mr. Oscar Lazaro this noon.

[Taruc] Considering that those who burned the buses were reportedly armed with cal.45 guns, and cal.45 guns were used in the slaying of Oscar Lazaro.

[Jacob] Yes. Cal. 45 guns were used and they were also teen-agers. That's why we are putting together these events and hopefully, with God's help, in due time we will be able to find out who is behind this. One thing we can see Joe, according to my investigator and our witnesses, these four men even asked who Mr. Lazaro was.

[Taruc] They did not know him?

[Jacob] Meaning to say, they did not know Mr. Lazaro personally.

[Taruc] This could mean that they were on assignment or on a mission...

[Jacob] ...and that they did not know who the target personality was.

[Taruc] So, is this point being pursued by authorities of the Southern police district, Colonel?

[Jacob] Yes, by the Southern police district and Paranaque, a joint investigation.

[Taruc] Colonel, in line with the series of events, burning of the buses, killing of Oscar Lazaro, does this mean that police authorities are increasing precautionary measures in relation to the forthcoming nationwide strike?

[Jacob] Yes, the truth is that we have our own intelligence in the district that are doing their rounds. We also have deployed civilians. Well, you know, we aren't supposed to divulge this information anymore Joe. I hope you understand. But I assure you, we are trying to prevent any repetition of such incidents.

Aquino Condemns Leader's Slaying

HK2210150190 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 22 Oct. 90

[Text of President Aquino's reaction to the slaying of transport union leader Oscar Lazaro—recorded; in English]

[Text] In fact I am very sorry about this happenning and I condemn those responsible for this outrageous act. I was just talking earlier with Secretary Oscar Orbos and he had told me that, I think it was just yesterday when he was talking with Oscar Lazaro. I have already instructed Secretary Macaraig to conduct an investigation.

Roots, Cures of Coup d'Etats Discussed

HK2210111390 Quezon City GMA-7 Radio-Television Arts Network in English 1430 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Discussion on the roots, cost, and cures of coup attempts, on the public affairs program "Velez This Week" hosted by Attorney Jose Mari Velez with guests: Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa, Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon, Commissioner Carolina Hernandez of the Davide Commission, and GMA-7 reporter Jessica Soho—live or recorded; italicized portions in Tagalog]

[Excerpts] [Velez] Good evening. Welcome to Velez This Week. I hope that many of you have already had a chance to read the so-called Davide report on coup attempts in the Philippines. It's running in some newspapers. I know the copies have not yet been presented, in fact many of our most distinguished guests today just recently got their copies and we will be discussing it. Anyway, we are going to take up from that report and look at some of the recommendations. It is very interesting and I must say a very well written report, very well documented, very exhaustive, and some portions of which we would like [words indistinct] when you follow the meanderings of the coup plotters, where they were, what they were saying and who they were talking to, and who were the people involved in all past seven coup attempts. So at most, some of these are interesting documents—a mixture of history, political science, sociology, and psychology, political science, and law.

Now, there are some or not some [as heard], there are so many recommendations in it, most of which would deal at least on the immediate or short-term prescription which they have for preventing a coup with the military. And so, our guests tonight represent the military, the Davide Commission, and the one department which the commission identifies to be very critical in preventing both in the short- and in the long-term, so-called coup attempts. Our guests for Velez this Week, we have the chief of the Armed Forces, General Renato de Villa; the secretary of justice, Franklin Drilon; and Commissioner Carolina Hernandez of the Davide Commission. And with me also to my right is our lady reporter who probably spends as much time with the troops as General de Villa does, and a little more time in the mountains, I hope she's been promoted by General de Villa, maybe after the program she will be a captain. Anyway, she has quite an insight on the workings of the soldier in the military, we have Jessica Soho. So, when we come back we are going to start our discussion.

[Passage omitted]

[Velez] Alright, we are going to be discussing coup d'etat, attempts. Now, General de Villa, just last night Jessica Soho, in an interview with you asked you: Are we going to see more of this? In other words, why can we not seem to be able to prevent coup attempts? But what I'm very interested in is your answer. I mean among many other things is that you said the best way you really want to solve this is better government. I assume you are referring to this government at this particular time. What would you like to see improved with this government, in direct relation to a short time prescription?

[De Villa] Alright, Joe, what I really meant there is to the effect that we in government, within this government, could still do a lot better than the way they are doing now. It is often been said that we should get our acts together and I think this is still a problem up to now. As everybody is saying, we can still mobilize a lot of energy that is available and the resources that are available to give the services that the people want from us. But I think everyone of us in positions of leadership all the way down must really exert his very best so that what our people are asking from us can be given to them. Now in the future, I think future governments of the Philippines may want to look back and see how we performed and how all other governments performed before us, and improve upon it.

[Velez] General, we will certainly be going into the military aspect of this very extensively. I am very interested in your thinking on the civilian aspect. In the last four years we have not been able to achieve that degree of unity. The degree of effectiveness or unity which would have prevented those coup attempts. What should be done or why should we expect that in the coming two years there's going to be any difference?

[De Villa] Well in so far as the military is concerned, I think that after every coup attempt, we learn something from it and we are able to correct some of the mistakes that have been committed before in preventing the coup, and have learned ways and means of suppressing coup attempts. I think really that after every coup attempt, we come out, as I said before, better, wiser, and stronger. [passage omitted]

[Velez] Secretary Drilon, the bottom line in this Davide report, which I said is very scholarly and very exhaustive, it's the administration of justice they are talking of, without that, there is nothing. Speedy, effective administration of equal justice and so on. The situation seems to be that we are not getting too many people, I am talking of the civilian side now because the military has got its own system, getting convicted or in fact suffer some serious setbacks in your attempt to charge some people with some complex crimes. What is the actual status of your prosecution of civilians involved in all the coup attempts.

[Drilon] Well, the information has been filed. Some of the accused already were arraigned. Others are still employing all the tactics available in the book to prevent an arraignment. But I think shortly we should commence trial. You mentioned about the delay. Yes, and it is because simply of the plagued calendar of the courts. We could not get a trial based until you know after three months or four months from the time the case is ready for trial. But all these cases are now pending and is on various stages, some as I said are already arraigned, and I think that most of them have already been arraigned and are awaiting trial. [passage omitted]

[Soho] Secretary Drilon, if I may ask you how the executive branch of government views the recommendations of the Davide Commission.

[Drilon] I have been tasked to come up with a set of measures taking the whole set of recommendations contained in the report, and we are working on that now which we will present to the Cabinet in response to the recommendation of the Davide Commission.

[Soho] General de Villa, how are you trying to disabuse the minds of your officers and men, especially the core group that you were talking about earlier, to disabuse their minds that they were the ones who gave the power to President Aquino in 1986.

[De Villa] Well, in the first place, I believe that the core group really believe that they were the ones who started it, and that they were the ones responsible for restoring democracy and giving the power to President Aquino. I heard, only in 1987, some of them saying: *We did the cooking and someone did the eating.* That reflects the thinking to my mind of these people. Now in so far as the larger part or the mainstream of the military organization is concerned, this is not really being discussed so much anymore because this is past. And we are concentrated on rebuilding the Armed Forces and at the same time trying to nail down these people. Even at this very moment, we have people who are out looking for them.

[Velez] That particular point, one of the recommendations is to establish a special group and elite group that is responsible only to you, or directly to you not only to you, does not go to various other commands, that will really go after this core group. Did you have this before or if you didn't have it, are you going to establish one?

[De Villa] We have not exactly what Carol has been saying as some kind of an elite group that is going out after them. But we do have a unit with personnel or groups of personnel dedicated to hunting down and looking for this core group. At the same time, this is supported by all the units of the Armed Forces who are now participating in the manhunt. This is the reason why it is a little tighter for them now than it used to be, because we get reports from ordinary units and we get arrests made by other commands. It used to be only the Metro Manila area command—the National Capital Region Defense Command of General Biazon who was very much in on this. But after the 89 coup attempt, the Navy is working on its own. The Air Force is working. As a matter of fact, the Air Force caught one or two of them already, and the Army is working on its own. We have activated practically and made this a duty for all of the major units of the Armed Forces to look for them.

[Velez] That was in December 1989. It's now October. Why can't you seem to get even one of them. I mean, I am talking of Honasan, Turingan, Kapunan, others.

[De Villa] The major personalities of the core group are really very very careful in their movements, in their contacts. And Honasan himself has taken very very careful, extreme security measures, such that if you are going to meet him, in your pickup, you have to be picked up, you have to be blind folded, and sometimes you have to be brought to several places to avoid surveillance before you can even get to him. He is probably the most difficult rebel to get in touch with right now, among all of them. But they do have supporters at various levels and in and out of the military, that we are also watching.

[Soho] So based on your latest intelligence reports, where is he now. Is he in Metro Manila or is he in the provinces?

[De Villa] Very frankly, we can not pinpoint Honasan right now. But most of them were in Mindanao for the Noble affair. They had supported Noble with some officers that were drawn from Luzon to be brought there. And except for Honasan, we felt or we believed, based on reports, that almost all of them were there. [passage omitted]

[Velez] Commissioner Hernandez, tonight in the news, I think you will be gratified to know that Secretary Ramos is apparently implementing many of these recommendations in a memorandum to the chief of the staff, that is in our news. And one particular one is very important and that is he wants a probe of the "God Save the Queen" plot of November 1986, which in your report you identified as a kind of mother plot in the sense that it was very serious and ironically, no shots were fired and nobody saw it, but it was so serious because it somehow touched the entire chain of command.

[Hernandez] The original plan, if it materialized, would have involved the chain of command. But we said in our report that the chain of command refused to participate and as a consequence of which it was not launched.

[Velez] Before you continue...I will let you continue, except that we just have to take a short break.

[Hernandez] Okay.

[Velez] Commissioner Hernandez, I'm sorry I interrupted you on the God Save the Queen plot. But we were talking about Secretary Ramos ordering a probe, something that you suggested to the commission in your report because it's very serious.

[Hernandez] Yes. It's very serious but one of the reasons why we recommended an investigation of those who might have been involved and to prosecute if their should be cause for prosecution is not only with reference to the God Save the Queen, but even the Manila Hotel incident. Because what we want to do is to close the books on previous coup attempts before we can start anew, you know. So, this is the background of the recommendation. The God Save the Queen was potentially the most dangerous plot against the Aquino government because it would have involved a chain of command coup had the plotters been able to encourage or convinced the chain of command to participate. But as we all know, the chain of command refused to participate and in fact through the management of the coup plotters, they were able to dissipate the attempt. Although we understand that the security battalion which was organized under the Ministry of National Defense, ostensibly for antihijacking and antiterrorism, was so mobilized during that time, and in fact they were in full combat gear together with their armour behind the Ministry of National Defense building. And there was a kind of weak confrontation of sorts without violent action on the part of the camp commander, now Commodore Marcelo (Villarosa).

[Velez] The only way the chain of command could be exposed or actually enticed to be informed or asked to join would be by an official higher than the chain of command. In other words, the ordinary soldiers were not about to go to the service commanders—the major generals—and ask them to join. This set of circumstances is what has made people believe that the implication of then Secretary of Defense Enrile, is very strong in your report.

[Hernandez] The events are written in our report, that is why we recommended an investigation because from the testimonies that we received, some in open sessions but others in executive sessions, it would seem that then Secretary or Minister Enrile knew something about it, and in fact he was the one with whom the major service commanders and the chief of staff were interacting, were talking regarding the plot. [passage omitted]

[Soho] Secretay Drilon, how would you evaluate the evidence that was presented by the Davide Commission as far as then Secretary Enrile is concerned?

[Drilon] I haven't had a chance to evaluate it yet because I haven't received it yet. I will still get the testimonies, the affidavits, and the other piece of documents on Monday. All I have this morning is the report which are recommendations and conclusions. I am looking forward to wading through the extensive testimonies given to the Davide Commission.

[Velez] Let me see. As far as the God Save the Queen plot is concerned, there was no investigation. Civilian, there was no investigation.

[Drilon] There was none. That's correct.

[Velez] There was none in the military, right?

[De Villa] None that I know.

[Velez] So now, are you going to start an investigation?

[De Villa] We will have, pursuant to the instructions of Secretary Ramos, we will have to create an investigating team or committee to look into the God Save the Queen all over again. This time with a view to determining actually what happened and who are laible for what.

[Velez] What about the civilian side. Your department?

[Drilon] What we will do is look at the evidence, the testimonies given in the Davide Commission. We will make an evaluation and assessment whether there is a reasonable basis to conduct a preliminary investigation against those named in those testimonies. And thereafter file the appropriate charges or amend existing one.

[Velez] Well, but shouldn't we agree somewhere along the way how to go about this? In other words, they are still going to start all over again on the investigation. You are already going to go through the evidence presented in the Davide Commission.

[Drilon] Yes.

[Velez] Aren't you, the two of you going to coordinate on how to go about this?

[De Villa] Well, as far as our existing agreements are concerned and our existing procedures are concerned, civilians or ex-military personnel who are no longer under our jurisdiction are being taken care of by the Department of Justice. But those military personnel still within military control and under our jurisdiction are taken care of by us, in so far as investigation and prosecution are concerned.

[Drilon] But we coordinate on the matter of the evidence. In other words, we exchange notes between our department and the Department of National Defense and AFP [Armed Forces of the Phlippines] on the evidence that they have gathered, on the evidence that we have gathered. So that there will be no waste of energy and duplication of work. That's all. [passage omitted]

[Velez] Let me just ask General de Villa. What is your reaction to the Davide Commission report generally?

[De Villa] I'd say I expected what they were going to say in the recommendations because many of these recommendations had been the subject of our own discussions inside the armed forces, and how to go about putting up the remedies and the measures that will improve the armed forces such as the issue on graft and corruption, the issue on leadership, the issue on the rangers. These are some of the issues that are common within the armed forces even before the Davide Commission put up its report. You must understand, Joe, that we form the bulk of the witnesses who gave our opinions and testimonies, and facts and data about all of these coup attempts. [passage omitted]

[Velez] We are running out of time, I want to ask you two more things, for all of you. The critical mass that you are talking about is basically reaching the point where people, which is the most important thing, will go out and support. That, they have not been able to accomplish and they've not reached. But you did talk about difficult and deteriorating economic conditions. So, we go over these coup attempts, they were always preceded by an oil price increase. We just had one and there was a *national strike* and there is another one that they are contemplating. But more important, tonight or today, Caltex and Shell again filed petition for another oil price increase. Governor Cuisia of the Central Bank and Secretary Estanislao of Finance, both said oil prices must be increased. In short, you are again reaching a point and they haven't increased wages and salaries and so on, where do in fact might worsen the economic condition [as heard] and we may again have demonstrations in the streets and so on. Do you think that you could push the situation far enough to this?

[Hernandez] Well we addressed the issue of will there be another coup, and we share the assessment of the military that you have about 70 officers probably involved in the 1989 coup attempt who are still out there at large. And that is a critical mass that can mobilize for another coup. However, we believe that it is not going to be successful. My own thinking about this is that the Noble adventure in Mindanao is a clear signal that people are against coup atttempts or mutinies of this sort. If they did not pay attention to the results of the opinion surveys conducted after December 1989 where about 82 percent of the people condemned the coup, although they share some of the grievances articulated by the coup plotters. I think that the Noble adventure should drive home the point that perhaps we have reached a point where coup is out of fashion.

[Velez] If the oil price increase were simply an economic question, obviously Mr. Cuisia and Mr. Estanislao are the only people you would listen to. But since they impact very seriously on the security situation, both you and Cabinet Cluster E, and the chief of staff would probably have something to say. What I want to know is do you have something to say about this and if you do, will you oppose it?

[Drilon] At this point, let us make it clear that PNOC [Philippine National Oil Company] has not filed any petition. That's one. Number two: Whatever opinions are expressed at this point by Jess Estanislao and Joey Cuisia are their own personal opinions at this point. This has been brought to the Cabinet and in all these instances of oil price increases, Cluster E, as the political and security cluster, is always involved and we expressed our views as regards how this will affect our political and security situation. This will be filtered through in Cluster E. I can assure you that.

[Velez] Well are you gonna oppose it?

[Drilon] At this point, I oppose it.

[Velez] Very good. [laughter] General, how about you, from your point of view, you are the one that handles the thousands of people on the street.

[De Villa] It makes our life difficult. But seriously, Joe, we have suggested to the Cabinet Cluster E when we were invited the last [as heard] that this matter has been discussed, that they should look at the total impact of the oil price increase consideration and look at all the aspects of it, instead of only from a purely financial and economic viewpoint. Because eventually, we have to analyze how it will hit the man on the ground and how that man will react to his government. This is the point that we always try to drive home, aside from the fact that, as I have said, it will add to the difficulties that we already have in so far as containing the security threats are concerned. Because it is always exploitable by the extreme right, by the extreme left, by ordinary people against the government and who are dissatisfied with the government. Everybody will exploit it. [passage omitted]

Nongovernment Groups Prepare Peace Proposals

HK2310042490 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 23 Oct 90 pp 1, 17

[Text] Various non-government groups will submit this week their list of proposals to help solve the country's problems to President Aquino after their three-day peace conference at the Betania Retreat House in Tagaytay City.

In a press conference yesterday at the Manila Overseas Press Club, labor, church, urban poor, business, and youth leaders said their national peace program seeks to help solve unemployment, hunger, poverty, injustice, landlessness, and other problems.

The meeting was attended by former President Diosdado Macapagal, Bishop Francisco Claver, SJ, retired Supreme Court Justice Cecilia Munoz Palma, and Hadji Abdul Camlian.

The groups also took up the country's $26-billion foreign debt, saying it must be urgently addressed through the participation of people in the decision-making process.

They urged "the formulation of policies such as a moratorium on debt service payments, a cap on debt service as a percentage of export earnings that will not sacrifice the growth and people's welfare, and selective disengagement from onerous loans particularly those tainted with fraud."

The peace convenors said the U.S. bases must go and the government must enforce the nuclear weapons-free provision of the Constitution. They asked the government to implement development programs for the reverted U.S. base land with priorities for the urban poor, farmers, and indigenous people.

On land reform, the participants urged the authorities to speed up the implementation of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law (CARL) that promotes the welfare of peasants. They said a moratorium on demolitions, evictions, and relocations should be implemented, adding that the authoriteis should ensure land and housing security.

They also expressed concern on labor matters seeking decent and living wages for workers. Laws on children and women should also be implemented, they said.

The convenors cited the need to strengthen the office of the Deputy Ombudsman for the military and carry out programs on civilian supremacy. They said value orientation of the military must be undertaken and expressed full support for the Davide Commission.

They assailed pollution and cited the need to conserve aquatic resources and preserve fishery resources.

A three-page study entitled "Towards a National Vision for Peace" was read by University of the Philippines (UP) Prof. Edmund Garcia. The details of the agenda were presented by former agrarian reform secretary Florencio Abad, secretary-general of the convention.

PC Chief Orders Arrest of Intelligence Officer

HK2210123590 Manila DIYARYO FILIPINO in Tagalog 22 Oct 90 pp 1, 7

[By Fer Taboy, DIYARYO correspondent]

[Text] The Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police [PC-INP] chief ordered the arrest of an intelligence officer who failed to report the rebel soldiers movement in his area of responsibility.

Major General Cesar Nazareno ordered yesterday the arrest of 1st Lieutenant Noel Armilla, former officer-in-charge [OIC] of the Regional Security Unit (RSU) in Southern Mindanao.

As the RSU's OIC Armilla allegedly failed to submit reports concerning the activities of the Revolutionary Alliance of the Masses-Soldiers of the Filipino People-Young Officers Union (RAM-SFP-YOU) in Southern Mindanao.

"This non-action is not in line with the PC-INP campaign for national stability, and general peace and order in the country," said Nazareno. He added that he will dismiss and investigate all PC-INP commanders who failed to report about the activities of the rebel soldiers in their respective areas of responsibility because of a possible link with the rightist group.

At the same time, the Armed Forces sent counter-intelligence agents from its four major commands to Northern Luzon to verify reports about a widespread recruitment of soldiers by the RAM-SFP-YOU. It was learned from reports published in DIYARYO that Lt. Col. [Lieutenant Colonel] Rodolfo Tor, a rebel soldier who carries a cash reward of 300,000 pesos on his head, is now in Northern Luzon recruiting men for his group. Tor, also a former intelligence officer, is said to have close ties with captured rebel leader Brigadier General Edgardo Abenina.

However, Col. Miguel Fontanilla, Cagayan Valley PC-INP commander, said that the rebel soldiers' moves in the region are properly monitored and reported in Camp Crame. "Everything is normal in my area and we are continuing with our watch on the rebel soldiers' movements," Fontanilla said.

According to reports, the RAM-SFP-YOU can easily recruit members in Cagayan Valley due to the secret support given them by the local politicians.

RAM Said Trying To Recruit Former Soldiers

HK2310061590 Manila DIYARYO FILIPINO in Tagalog 23 Oct 90 p 8

[By Neneth Ramirez and C. Ramas III]

[Excerpt] A spokesman of the Northern Luzon Command [Nolcom] disclosed that rebel soldiers have changed their recruitment tactics in order to further strengthen their operations.

Lieutenant Colonel Samson Almares said that the RAM-SFP (Revolutionary Alliance of the Masses [as published]-Soldiers of the Filipino People) leadership was intensifying its recruitment efforts for soldiers allegedly to be used for the next coup d'etat.

According to him, the RAM-SFP's attentions were now focused on some 200 soldiers who were removed from the service by Brigadier General Gumersindo Yap, chief of Nolcom since last year.

"The rebel soldiers are this desperate now. They cannot choose from anyone else, that's why they are training their efforts on recruiting these expelled soldiers, because they failed in enticing active members of Nolcom, who remain loyal to their pledge to the Constitution," Almares said

He added that he suspected former PC [Philippine Constabulary] Lieutenant Colonel Rodolfo Tor, who has a 3-million-peso price on his head and is known to be a faithful comrade of captured Brigadier General Edgardo Abenina, of spearheading recruitment efforts for the RAM-SFP.

Nolcom confirmed that it was Captain Albert Yen and a Lieutenant Bellington, both of whom have a 1-million-peso price on their heads and are known to be faithful comrades of Major Abraham Purruganan and Lieutenant Colonel Manny Galvez, who were the leaders of the RAM-SFP's additional recruitment efforts.

It was also reported that Yen was seen with troops of former Colonel Alexander Noble when they attacked Mindanao. [passage omitted]

Military Comments on Recent YOU-CPP Alliance

HK2310041690 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 23 Oct 90 p 10

[Text] Brig. Gen. [Brigadier General] Ramberto Saavedra of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) yesterday termed the recent alliance formed by members of the Young Officers Union (YOU) and the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) as a "marriage of convenience".

The underground YOU was reported to have forged tactical alliances with the communist movement and other anti-government forces during the weekend in an effort to further destabilize the Aquino government.

Gen. Saavedra, chief of the AFP Civil Relations Service (CRS) stated that the moved made by YOU contradicts its being a reform movement and noted that the alliance will eventually be dissolved as conflict would surely result from such a set-up.

Renegade Major Abraham Purruganan, one of the YOU's leaders, stated that the alliance was an attempt by both left and right-wing rebels to take advantage of the waning popularity of Mrs Aquino due to her administration's poor handling of the current political and economic crisis in the country.

The AFP-CRS chief further said it was disheartening to note that members of the military are now aligning themselves with the communists whom the AFP has been fighting for more than 20 years now.

Gen. Saavedra explained that "The YOU is not a reform movement as it purports to be and that it is only exploiting the idealism of some young officers to advance the ambitions of a few."

He added that "These ... only add credence to our earlier speculations that this group is not really after reforms but (only acts) as a sectoral organization of the National Democratic Front [NDF] in the military establishment."

YOU Leaders Claim Militia Presence in Manila

HK2310041690 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 23 Oct 90 p 3

[Text] The underground Young Officers' Union (YOU) has claimed to have organized and trained "militias" in the metropolis in preparation for its civilian-military uprising planned before the May 1992 elections.

In a secret interview, YOU leader Maj. [Major] Abraham Purugganan said the rebels have been organizing, arming and training civilian followers in the urban centers in line with their "politico- military" strategy for seizing power through an insurrection. The firearms were allegedly supplied by sympathetic soldiers and businessmen who also financed the training and political activities of YOU.

The militias, according to Purugganan, were trained to undertake "limited tactical actions" like assassinations and sabotage against known "counter-revolutionaries."

The rebels' protracted warfare strategy is said to resemble the fast-track urban insurrectionary strategy of the communist guerrillas.

"Ang pagkakaroon ng isang armed component sa loob mismo ng Armed Forces of the Philippines ang katangi-tangi naming kaibahan sa CPP-NPA-NDF ["Our having an armed component within the Armed Forces of the Philippines itself is the unique difference we have from the CPP-NPA-NDF [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army-National Democratic Front])," said Felix Servando, one of Purugganan's comrades.

Servando is the nom-de-guerre of the YOU civilian ideologue. He also serves as the secretary-general of the DFF, [expansion unknown] an umbrella organization of anti-government forces espousing radical nationalist reforms in government. Servando said there was a need for greater involvement and participation among the organized masses to work for changes in government for a "nationalist revolution" to succeed.

NPA Rebels Killed in Kalinga-Apayao Encounter

HK2310064790 Manila DIYARYO FILIPINO in Tagalog 23 Oct 90 p 8

[By Chris Manansala]

[Text] The military killed 16 communist rebels and captured four, while a member of the Civilian Armed Forces Geographical Unit (CAFGU) and a soldier were killed during an encounter the other week in Kalinga-Apayao in the government's widespread campaign against insurgency.

According to reports from Camp Aguinaldo, the encounter between joint forces of the 21st Infantry Batallion and 114th PC [Philippine Constabulary] Company, headed by Lieutenant Ernesto Melegrito, and members of the New People's Army [NPA] at Barangay Marag, Luna lasted eight hours.

On the military side, Constable First Class Edgar Abrena and CAFGU member Melencio Garcia were killed during the encounter. The names of the rebels who were captured and killed have not yet been released. It was learned from the report that the NPA rebels were on their way back to their fort [as published] when they met with government troopers on the way to Barangay Marag.

Military authorities retrieved two M-16 rifles, one carbine and documents from the rebels.

Thailand

Official Disappointed With U.S. 'Watch List'

BK2310085490 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Washington is expected to retain Thailand on its priority watch list when it makes its sheduled foreign trade announcement next month. A senior Thai Commerce Ministry official said at the weekend the United States was unlikely to remove Thailand from the watch list after the U.S. Trade Representative [USTR] expressed its disappointment about the country's progress in protecting intellectual property rights.

Last week USTR Ambassador Carla Hills said she was quite disappointed with developments by the Thai Government. She said the USTR would continue to monitor countries which fail to provide proper protection for patents, trademarks, and copyrights.

The ministry official said Ambassador Hills made the statement to justify the USTR's retention of Thailand on the watch list along with Brazil, India, and China. All four have been cited for providing inadequate intellectual property rights protection.

The watch list comes under Section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act which provides for retaliatory action against countries which do not fulfill U.S. expectations on trade and other issues such as protection for intellectual property rights. The official said Thailand's retention on the watch list was disappointing as efforts had been made to protect property rights in the past year, including the passing of a new trademark law and the launch of a nationwide campaign to wipe out counterfeit goods.

He said the USTR decision was mainly the result of private sector pressure from organizations such as the International Intellectual Property Alliance, whose members include seven trade associations representing a major section of the copyright industry in the United States.

Ministry Criticizes U.S. Plan To Ban Tuna

BK2310023390 Bangkok THE NATION in English 23 Oct 90 p B10

[By Achara Pongvuthitham]

[Excerpt] A Commerce Ministry delegation has indicated that the United States' plan to ban imports of yellowfin tuna from Thailand and Panama is against the principles of the Generalized Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt). The delegation has recommended bringing the issue to the Gatt forum.

In a report submitted to the ministry last week, the delegation, headed by deputy permanent secretary Kroekkai Chiraphaet, said Thailand should also join other countries if they bring the issue to the world trade body. The European Community and Singapore are potential intermediaries affected by the US move. He said although the cause of the US move—to conserve the protected species of dolphins—is praiseworthy, the method to achieve the cause obviously runs into the realm of trade discrimination.

The delegation also leaves open the question as to which regulations under the international trade agreement that the US is going to cite to justify the imposition of the ban on yellowfin tuna, the catch of which reportedly involves the lives of dolphins, the protected marine mammal. The US has used its Marine Mammal Protection Act 1988 as the legal springboard to initiate the unilateral move to ban yellowfin tuna while citing US court decisions for the Administration to effect the ban. [passage omitted]

Army Plans To Buy 50 Helicopters From U.S.

BK2010083390 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 Oct 90 p 2

[Text] The Royal Thai Army plans to buy 50 Bell 412SP helicopters from the United States next year with a Bt [baht] 8.3 billion budget, Army Commander-in-Chief Gen [General] Suchinda Khraprayun said yesterday. The purchase was initiated by Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan as part of the government's plan to increase the army's defence power, said Suchinda. The Defence Ministry's Permanent Secretary Office is studying the details of the purchase plan that the army has submitted to it, he added.

The Royal Thai Air Force earlier said it will buy three helicopters of the same model for the Royal Family. Suchinda yesterday said the 50 helicopters are brand new, not those that are to be decommissioned from the U.S. army. The army first planned to buy helicopters that would be decommissioned from the U.S. army but scrapped the plan to buy the aircraft after facing budget constraints, he said.

The plan to buy the 50 new helicopters is the second move by the army to enhance its defence capabilities after Suchinda disclosed the planned purchase of 300 used tanks from the United States in April. The army chief then said 50 of the tanks, to be decommissioned from the U.S. army, were the M-60 model and the rest were the M-48 A5.

The plan to buy the used tanks is the army's way to save its spending on military hardware by taking advantage of the drastic cuts in the U.S. defence forces. Chairman of the tank procurement committee, Deputy Army Chief-of-Staff Lt Gen [Lieutenant General] Chatchom Kanlong, said that the first batch of 26 to 30 used U.S. tanks installed with radio equipment will be shipped to Thailand later this year.

Radio Reports on Cigarette Issue Talks in U.S.

BK2110101090 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 21 Oct 90

[Text] According to the Thai Information Office in Washington, a Thai delegation and a delegation representing various U.S. sectors held negotiations 16-18 October in Washington on conditions and regulations concerning importation of U.S. cigarettes into Thailand. The U.S. side registered the following major observations: a) an excessive Thai tariff would make U.S. cigarettes uncompetitive; b) the Thai requirement that a label on the dangers of cigarette smoking be shown on the front of the package, since the U.S. side sought temporary approval for a label on the side of package, would pose difficulties; c) Thai advertisement restrictions; and d) the Thai condition for ex-factory tax is unfair.

Dr. Prakit Wathisathokkit, member of the Thai Public Health Ministry delegation, explained to the U.S. delegation that the conditions noted in U.S. observations were also applied to Thai cigarettes according to Thai law requirements. Therefore, there can be no compromise with regard to the points brought up by the U.S. side. Regarding the alleged excessive tariff rate, the GATT ruling on 5 October, which called for Thailand to open its market to foreign cigarettes, acknowledged the Thai tariff regulations.

The Thai Information Office said the Thai side expressed hope that the U.S. side will overrule the complaint by the U.S. cigarette exporters asking that the cigarette issue be included in the decision on Article 301 of the U.S. Trade Act to be announced on 25 November.

Agreement With Argentina on Trade Measures

BK2010093590 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 Oct 90 p B1

[By Oranut Anusaksathian]

[Text] Thailand and Argentina on Thursday agreed on a broad package of trade and investment promotional measures, which include the establishment of a joint consultative committee and a proposed import tariff reduction for goods from both countries. The agreement is expected to facilitate future increases for both capital and goods when these measures start to yield positive results.

The announcement of an economic cooperation [was] made yesterday by visiting ambassador Juan Carlos Sanchez Arnau, who is the Argentine Foreign Ministry director of foreign policy and economic negotiations. He led a 15-member official mission, the first ever from this Latin American country to Thailand.

He strongly invited Thai business people to explore further opportunities, particularly in areas of textiles, mining, electronics, and leather products, and to set up joint ventures. Despite its vulnerable economy, Argentina still offers quality raw materials, skilled labour, and a huge market for Thai manufacturers, he said.

Chatchai Delivers Economic Speech to CBI

BK1910074590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Oct 90 p 18

["Excerpts" of speech delivered by Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan to members of the Confederation of British Industries, CBI, in London on 17 October]

[Text] I do indeed welcome the opportunity to discuss with you about some of the new and challenging opportunities that I see in the economic relations between our two countries, especially in light of all the great changes taking place in our respective regions and in the world at large.

To tell you the truth, I believe that British firms have yet to fully realise Thailand's potential as an economic partner. And to give an example of the kind of opportunities I have in mind, last week before I left Bangkok on this visit, the Cabinet approved a major project to install three million new telephone lines in Thailand. The company which won the project was a British-Thai consortium of British Telecom and the Thai firm of Charoen Pokphand. That project alone is worth about US$6 billion. It is the largest single investment project ever awarded to the private sector. That is but one example of the kind of economic partnership that I wish to talk about with you.

It is a foregone conclusion that we have entered a new era in international relations. The era of ideological confrontation is over. Nations today are turning to the tasks of building democracy, promoting free markets, mending fences with former adversaries, and working toward a political and economic order that would advance our common goal of lasting peace and mutual prosperity.

Much of these changes in the world at large are reflected in the developments taking place in Thailand and Southeast Asia.

Thailand is a country in transition. Thailand is a country on the move. Our economic growth rates have been one of the most impressive in the region, if not in the world. I hope that does not sound like an over statement. But I am sure that Thailand's successful economic performance is well-known to many of you in the international business world. My government has advocated three major economic policy principles—competition, nonintervention and free trade. Let me cite some of the figures.

In 1988, our economy grew at over 13 percent. This double-digit growth rate was repeated in 1989 with growth of over 10 percent. And we expect our economy to grow by around 9 to 10 percent annually as we enter the decade of the 1990s. That estimate might sound a bit too optimistic given the current oil crisis. But we are convinced that we can weather the storm as we did during the oil crisis in the early 1980s when we were among the few countries which managed to maintain a positive growth rate. We did it through strict monetary and fiscal policy, plus the fact that we are fortunate to have a strong economic base.

Our industrialisation is also moving forward rapidly. We have also succeeded in shifting from import substitution to export-oriented industries. The growth of our manufactured exports has been our primary economic driving force. Manufacturing activities now account for some 24 percent of our GDP and 65 percent of our exports.

The progress of our industrialisation is such that many have described Thailand as the fifth Asian tiger. Though we certainly have no aspiration for such a title, we do want to move further ahead in raising the standards of living of our people.

The region of Southeast Asia is also undergoing transition. A new order of things is taking shape. Like Europe, Southeast Asia was a region divided between the noncommunist and the communist blocs. And like Europe, the non-communist countries have prospered through the years while the communist countries have been left behind by the wayside. With the improved regional and international climate, Thailand is trying to do its part to integrate the nations of Indochina as well as Myanmar [Burma]—once the latter overcomes its domestic political difficulties—into one community of Southeast Asian nations joined together by common bonds of peace and mutual prosperity.

These developments in Thailand and in Southeast Asia that I have outlined offer tremendous opportunities for the greater participation by British private sector in Thailand's own economic development and in helping to advance the larger cause of peace and prosperity in Southeast Asia.

If I may give you some indication of how much our economic relations have progressed over the years. Britain currently ranks as our largest trading partner in the EC. Britain also ranks No. 1 in investment in Thailand from Europe. But we can indeed do more to further expand our economic partnership. This is especially true of our investment cooperation, which I hope will become the focus of our economic relations in the years ahead.

We welcome more British investment in our country. Foreign investments have been the key factor behind the growth of our industries. The increasing diversification of our industrial sector has widened the range of direct investment opportunities.

In addition to a wide range of resource-based industries and light industries such as canned food, shoes, toys, jewellery, textiles and garments, Thailand is also developing oil refining, petrochemical, electrical, electronics and engineering industries. These are the areas where British technology is highly rated.

The rapid pace of our industrialisation in recent years has put a tremendous strain on our infrastructure. This is another important area where we will need private sector participation, both foreign and local. We need to develop our transportation, electricity generation and telecommunications facilities. A case in point is the project to install three million new telephone lines in Thailand that I had referred to earlier.

May I now draw your attention to two major industrial projects that represent our most ambitious leap yet into industrialisation.

The first project is aimed at turning our Eastern Seaboard into a major and well-equipped industrial zone for both heavy and light manufacturing industries. In fact, I had played a role in initiating this project when I was minister of industry. We have built the world's longest pipeline so that natural gas from the Gulf of Thailand could be supplied as a source of energy as well as raw materials for a host of upstream and downstream industries, particularly petrochemicals. Two new deep-sea ports have been built. I believe that, looking to the future, the two ports will also serve as a major regional gateway for trade and investment with our neighbouring countries of Indochina, particularly Laos and Cambodia which are most immediate neighbours to the east.

Perhaps an even more ambitious project is our Southern Seaboard project which is based on a similar concept as the Eastern Seaboard project. This project is in the planning stage. We are very upbeat about its potential. We hope it will get off the ground soon. It is aimed at turning the isthmus of the southern Thai peninsula into a major gateway for international trade linking the Indian and Pacific Oceans. At the heart of this project is the building of "a land bridge" by road and rail as well as oil and gas pipeline linking the east coast of southern Thailand facing the Gulf of Thailand and the South China Sea, with the west coast, facing the Andaman Sea and the Indian Ocean. This new project should offer immense opportunities for British business in such fields as oil refining, petrochemical, shipbuilding and repair, and the development of transportation and telecommunications infrastructure.

Thailand also stands in a unique position to serve as your major partner for trade and investment with the whole of Southeast Asia. We are a member of ASEAN which brings together the six non-communist nations of the region. There exist in ASEAN a host of industrial and peferential trading arrangements which provide for special preference in terms of market access for goods produced and traded among the member countries. One should not under-estimate the size and purchasing power of the ASEAN market with a combined population of about 300 million people.

While our economic cooperation with the ASEAN countries continues to expand, our relations with countries of Indochina—Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam—are improving steadily. As I noted earlier, a new order of things is taking shape in Southeast Asia. After so many years of war, the prospect for peace in Cambodia has never seemed brighter. So is the prospect for normalising relations with the countries of Indochina. These countries want badly to develop their economy and to provide a more decent livelihood for their peoples. They have realised that repression and aggression is not the answer. They need investment and trade to come out of their economic stagnation. They have the resources but lacked the infrastructure, the capital and the know how. These represent both challenges as well as opportunities. Thailand's own potential to help them is limited. So we like to see British-Thai joint venture in this effort to help the countries of Indochina and, hopefully one day Myanmar as well, on the path of economic development. Such cooperation will serve the larger cause of peace and prosperity in Southeast Asia and in the world at large. Come and join us in helping to turn "battlefields" into "a peace zone and thriving marketplaces".

Military Bank Urges Deregulation, Tax Cuts

BK2010094090 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 Oct 90 p B8

[Text] With an economic slowdown looming, a leading banker has urged the Bank of Thailand to speed up deregulation of the financial markets and called for tax reductions on income earned from fixed deposit accounts to stimulate saving.

Dr Suphachai Phanitchaphak, director and adviser to the Thai Military Bank, said the current tight liquidity conditions had the potential to push both large and small businesses to the brink of bankruptcy if steps were not taken to alleviate the credit crunch. In addition to encouraging savings, the government must permit the Bank of Thailand to push ahead with the deregulation of financial markets to allow floating interest and exchange rates which would give commercial banks more control over their funds, Suphachai said.

Smaller businesses are heavily exposed to the damaging effects of higher oil prices, rising production costs and tight funding conditions, the banker said. He suggested that they should increase their cash holdings, shorten repayment for credit sales, postpone investment and increase efficiency to minimize the risk of bankruptcy and takeovers.

Suphachai asserted that banks would face difficulties attracting savings in the future under the current interest rate structure. He said that the lending rate ceiling should be lifted by 1.5 percentage points to 18 percent as soon as possible. If the government delays raising the interest rate ceiling until next year, it might be forced to make a radical adjustment of between 2-3 percentage points, Suphachai warned. The banker, however, rejected a proposal to change the mix of foreign currencies in the basket that determines the value of the baht as a means of devaluing the local currency.

At present, the Japanese yen and the German mark dominate in the basket, while the influence of the U.S. dollar is diminishing. Suphachai said that the current arrangement will result in a more realistic valuation of the baht. In addition, he urged the Finance Ministry to consider reducing the tax on interest earned from fixed deposit accounts from the current level of 15 percent to promote saving.

For small businesses, the stakes are high, Suphachai asserted, noting that the credit crunch had diminished commercial bank cash reserves, crippling their ability to lend. Supachai warned that the outlook for small businesses would be bleak if they failed to brace for toughter times. His speech was delivered yesterday at a seminar on business responses to the current economic circumstances, organized by Thammasat University. Though both large and small businesses would suffer from any economic downturn, the latter wold suffer first as their ability to secure loans would rapidly erode.

Meanwhile, consumers are expected to spend less on luxury products, hitting the sales of small companies at the same time as they confront rising production costs stemming from higher oil prices. Moreover, industries that are heavily dependent on fuel oil will see their costs spiralling.

By holding cash reserves of a size that would have been totally unproductive two or thre years ago, companies can ensure smooth operations even if banks suddenly clamp down on loan extensions or sales decline sharply, the banker asserted. Borrowers should also be prepared for banks to call up their loans at any time. Any privileges that they might have enjoyed in recent years in regard to loan extensions could not be guaranteed in the future, he said.

—In the wake of a slowdown in the property business, steps should be taken to oust speculators from the market and developers should revalue their projects to prevent losses from cost overruns, a land developer warned.

Chawalit Officially Elected Leader of New Party

BK2210144090 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] The New Hope Party has officially elected General Chawalit Yongchaiyut as party leader, and the party's plan to introduce itself to the public on 26 October has been postponed indefinitely. Khanin Bunsuwan, the New Hope Party spokesman, says the party has unanimously elected Gen. Chawalit as party leader and has elected a party executive committee. The party hopes to establish party branches throughout the country and carry out legitimate political activities. The spokesman says the party has already registered officially. The party's plan to introduce itself to the public on 26 October has been postponed until after the byelection in Bangkok to avoid confusion.

Khanin says: [Begin recording] Regarding comments that Gen. Chawalit has not been made party leader, I wish to confirm that Gen. Chawalit was elected as party leader during the party general meeting on 16 October. However, because our party has only been operating recently, one cannot expect it to become a big party instantly. This will take time, but we are working earnestly on it. [end recording]

Chawalit's Party Reportedly Facing Conflicts

BK2010162490 Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 18 Oct 90 p 20

[Text] It has been reported that the political grouping of General Chawalit Yongchaiyut has already faced problems. The New Hope Party is comprised of several splinter parties that have previously registered with the political party registrar. These parties are: the Seri Prachathippatai Party, the Pracharat Party, the Thai Romyen Party, the Seriphap Party, the Prachachat Party, the Manutsayatham Party, the Prachachon Party, and the Chat Prachachon Party. As a result of the merger of several small parties, the New Hope Party is plagued by many problems, including internal conflicts among members scrambling for party executive posts.

The report also said that the members who are retired military officers and civilian officials have high ambitions. They have already set their eyes on cabinet posts. They have already divided cabinet posts among themselves although they still do not know whether they would be voted into the House of Representatives. The problem of internal conflicts and rivalries is anticipated to be strong. The members are vying for the party executive posts and even for the post of party spokesman.

'Tarnished Image' of Police Commission Viewed

BK2310032190 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Oct 90 p 4

[Editorial: "Tarnished Image of Police Commission"]

[Text] Never has the Police Commission since its inception in 1978 under the Police Regulations Act been placed in so much glare of public scrutiny and its credibility put at so much stake as today. Under the chairmanship of Interior Minister Banhan Sinlpa-acha and deputy chairmanship of Police Director-General Sawaeng Thirasawat, the Police Commission has come under heavy criticism for allegedly succumbing to political interference by making a surprise review in late September of a reshuffle list of a handful of senior police officers. The list had already been approved by the same Commission just a week earlier. The unexpected change took place in the middle of a political storm which saw Prime Minister's Office Minister Chaloem Yubamrung unleashing a flurry of venomous attacks on Minister Banhan.

But despite Press criticim and dissension aired by some police officers, including an assistant police chief who suggested that the Police Commission be dissolved, surprisingly not a dissenting voice was heard publicly from any of the Commission members, including the police chief. The only thing which could be construed as a sign of discontent was the resignation from the Commission of two members—retired police chief Narong Mahanon and assistant police chief Lt-Gen [Lieutenant-General] Wiphat Wiphulakon.

Interference by outside foreces, such as politicians or men in uniform, to influence decision making of the Police Commission over promotions and transfers of police officers to positions of importance is not new. Given the power and potential interests, monetary in particular, that can be derived from senior police positions, it is not surprising that the practice has existed for years, probably even before the Police Commission was founded. And like any other government agencies where nepotism and the power of money play a role in affecting selection, the Police Department is no exception.

But the question remains as to whether the Police Commission as a whole has the will and courage to resist external influence and adhere to the accepted rules and principles that serve as guidelines for this decision-making process.

The Police Commission, which is independent from the Civil Service Commission [CSC] is composed of 15 members with the interior minister as the chairman and the police chief as the deputy. Four are chosen from retired senior police officers with respectable records and nine from the top police echelon still on active service plus one outsider who is secretary-general of CSC. The presence of the CSC chief and the retired officers who are traditionally appointed by the interior minister on the recommendation of the police chief was designed to serve as a check-and-balance mechanism in the commission. Theoretically, it is an appropriate composition.

But the messy affair over the recent controversial reshuffle suggested the Police Commission did not demonstrate sufficient will and courage to stand up to political pressure. Pointing accusing fingers at politicians, specifically Interior Minister Banhan, for the mess without apportioning any blame to the Police Commission itself would be tantamount to shooting the wrong target. It would also suggest irresponsibility by the Commission. Since the decision was collectively made by the Commission, all 15 members have to be equally responsible.

Given the recent controversy, amending the Police Regulations Act as proposed by the police chief to curb political interference in future police promotions is welcome. But since political meddling is just a fraction of the whole problem, the measure can, at best, offer only part of a solution. A larger part of the problem lies with the Police Commission itself. Only when members of the Commission uphold their integrity and demonstrate their unwavering determination to pursue the right course of action based on recognised rules and principles without fear of outside influence can the commission's image be restored and its designated assignment rendered meaningful.

Officials Announce 'Crackdown' on Smuggled Goods

BK2010090990 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 Oct 90 p 2

[Text] Police and border patrol police will join customs officials to launch a three-month crackdown on smuggled goods from Malaysia, a senior customs official said yesterday.

The anti-smuggling campaign is aimed at curbing a tremendous increase in food smuggled through the southern border, Somchainuk Engtrakun, deputy director-general of the Customs Department, said. He said many kinds of foods are more likely to be brought into the country during this period because of a Chinese vegetarian festival in Thailand.

In the bid to clamp down on smuggling, he said the department will launch the "intensive suppression plan" in the near future in which at least 150-200 police officers from nearby districts will join hands for the operations. According to the plan, the officials would have to report every 15 days to the directing centre which will be located at the Padang Besar checkpoint in Songkhla's Sadao district. This is to ensure that the suppression plan is implemented effectively.

From the beginning of this year, custom officials in the southern provinces confiscated about Bt [baht] 100 million worth of smuggled items. Agricultural products and electrical appliances were the major items most smuggled out of Malaysia. However, he said there is a lack of cooperation from the Malaysian side, adding that the campaign has been initiated only by the Thai side and only Thai officials will take part in it.

Somchainuk also told reporters that the situation in the southern provinces has been deteriorating since six customs officials were recently killed by smugglers. He complained that the department's efficiency is being hampered by obsolete communications equipment while the smuggling gangs are using sophisticated ones. He added that he plans to seek the police help in this matter.

New Romanian Ambassador Calls on Acting Premier

BK1910102690 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Text] Romania hopes to strengthen bilateral relations with Thailand in the areas of trade and investment and to intensify exchanges at all levels. The new Romanian ambassador to Thailand, Mr. Petre Mateescu, paid a courtesy call on Deputy Prime Minister Pramuan Saphawasu, the acting prime minister, to acquaint himself with Thai leaders. The Romanian ambassador thanked the Royal Thai Government for diplomatic recognition given to Romania soon after the changes in that country. Thailand was among the first 10 countries which extended recognition to Romania after the administrative reform. Romania looks to Thailand and ASEAN for trade expansion and economic cooperation. Exchanges of trade delegations and visits at all levels are to be encouraged in the years ahead, the ambassador pointed out.

Vietnam

Prospects of Economic Ties With Japan Viewed

BK1910122790 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry has just announced that Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach will pay an official friendly visit to Japan soon. On this occasion, our radio commentator has this to say about the economic relations between Vietnam and Japan:

The economic relations between Vietnam and Japan date back to some 300 years ago with the arrival of Japanese merchants and ships at the then-commercial port of Hoi An in south central Vietnam. With the passage of time, Japan-Vietnam trade ties have kept growing. At present Japan buys most of the crude oil produced by Vietnam. Japan also imported from Vietnam coal and some metals. On the Vietnamese market, Japanese electronic appliances, facilities and equipment, and machinery are very popular. In 1987, Vietnamese exports to Japan were estimated at U.S. $129 million. The years 1988 and 1989 saw an increase of 27 and 131 percent respectively in trade transactions between Vietnam and Japan. According to calculations made by the Japanese side and announced by the Japanese ambassador at the recent seminar on Japan-Vietnam economic ties in Hanoi, this year the trade transactions between Japan and Vietnam are expected to reach U.S. $800 million and even higher. By now, besides contracts on joint businesses with Vietnam, Japanese investors have been involved in nine joint venture projects at a total capital of U.S. $4 million. Japan is one of the first nonsocialist countries opening trade resident representative offices in Vietnam. At present, some 20 Japanese companies are operating in Vietnam. They have set up 31 offices in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. The Japanese companies include Nisho Iwai and [name indistinct] and others.

Realities show that economic relations between Vietnam and Japan have made good progress. However, up to now, the governments of the two countries have not drawn any trade agreement. Vietnam wishes that bilateral economic relations continue to develop. The reason, as pointed out by the vice minister for trade, Dinh Phu Dinh, at the same seminar, is that the development of Japan-Vietnam trade and economic relations is necessary and favorable to both sides. The development of Japan-Vietnam trade ties is expected to pave the way for the prospects of other relations. A month ago, speaking in Hanoi, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach stated that the Japanese should go first and the Americans would follow, and if the Japanese want to wait, that is their right.

Vietnam hopes that with the official friendly visit by Minister Thach to Japan in the coming days, Vietnam and Japan will get to understand each other and show better sympathy with each other in bilateral relations, and this will create preconditions for the development of relations in economic and other fields according to the aspirations of the peoples of Vietnam and Japan.

Accord Signed With Cambodian Journalist Group

BK2010103790 Hanoi VNA in English 1558 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 19—An agreement on cooperation between the Vietnamese and Cambodian Journalists' Assocations for 1990-1992 was signed here today by Tran Cong Man, deputy secretary-general of the Vietnam Journalists' Association, and Van Sengli, vice-chairman and secretary general, who is leading a Cambodian press association on a visit to Vietnam.

Present at the signing ceremony were Phan Quang, general secretary of the Vietnam Journalists' Association and representatives of the Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports and Tourism, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the Commission for External Relations, and the Commission for Ideology and Culture of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

Cambodian Ambassador to Vietnam Tep Hen was also on hand. Under the agreement, the two associations will exchange information and visit and correspondents, and will help each other in improving journalistic professionalism.

Vung Tau-Con Dao Cooperation With Foreigners

BK2310100090 Hanoi VNA in English 0726 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 23—So far 24 licences have been issued to foreign companies interested in economic development in the special zone of Vung Tau-Con Dao, with a total joint legal capital amounting to U.S. dollars 20 million to which the foreign partners undertook to contribute U.S. dollars 14.4 million.

Disclosing those figures to a VNA correspondent, President of the Vung Tau-Con Dao People's Committee Nguyen Minh Ninh added further that the investors came from Japan, Australia, Britain, France, Canada, Thailand, Hong Kong, Taiwan and the Federal Republic of Czech and Slovakia. The investment projects, he said, include nine on tourist development, four on aquatic products, three on trading services, two on garment production and six on other economic activities, and will employ some 1,600 locals. A number of such projects have already begun operation while others are in the process of preparation, and most of foreign investors are interested in tourism, capital construction, and rearing, cultivation and processing of aquatic and farm products for export.

Vung Tau-Con Dao, 125 km southeast of Ho Chi Minh City, is one of Vietnam's ten major tourist centres, which is annually visited by several tens of thousands of Vietnamese and foreign tourists. It also has many deep-sea harbours accessible to freighters of up to 10,000 tons. Last year, its export value amounted to 100 million U.S. dollars and rubles.

Ministry Shows Increased Export, Import Figures

BK2310084790 Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 23—The Commerce Ministry in the first nine months of this year achieved 75 percent of its 1990 plan for export and 66.8 percent for import, respectively up by 18.4 percent and 2.8 percent over the corresponding period last year.

Meanwhile, its turnover of retail goods accounted for 12,000 billion dong, representing 70 percent of its yearly plan.

In addition to trade contracts with the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries, the ministry has achieved 95.3 percent of its yearly plan for exports to convertible areas, up 20 percent over the same period last year, and marked a 7.6 percent increase over its yearly plan for imports, up by 83 percent over the corresponding period last year.

Work With USSR in Hydro-Meteorology Noted

BK2210152490 Hanoi VNA in English 1449 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 22—The General Department of the Meteorology and Hydrology has recently organized here a conference to review ten years of Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation in meteorology and hydrology, and aerial sensing of tropical atmosphere.

Present at the conference were representatives of the Council of Ministers' office, the Vietnam General Department of Civil Aviation, the Ministry of Finance, the State Planning Commission, the State Commission for Sciences and Technology, and the Soviet Embassy here.

With the establishment of the Joint Centre for Tropical Meteorology, Vietnamese and Soviet hydro-meteorological researchers have since 1982 conducted many joint surveys on tropical storms, particularly eight researches by ship and five by air.

The Soviet side has helped install a meteorological radar station of the MRL-5 type at Phu Lam, Hai Phong Port City and an aerial sensing radar station of the AVK-1 type in the central coastal city of Da Nang. It has also built two stations in Vietnam to receive photos and information from meteorological satellites.

In 1990-1991 the Soviet side plans to help Vietnam install two meteorological radar stations in the central provinces of Quang Nam-Da Nang and Nghe Tinh, and other radar stations by the seaside to forecast storms.

Asia-Pacific Tourist Group Extends Invitation

BK2210143890 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Oct 90

[Text] The Vietnam Tourist General Corporation organized a news conference in Ho Chi Minh City on the morning of 19 October to welcome a delegation of the Malaysia MATA [Malaysian Agency of Tourist Associations] and representatives of the Asia-Pacific Tourist Association during their first visit to Vietnam.

The two delegations exchanged views and impressions of the Vietnam tourist sector and invited the Vietnam representatives to visit these associations in Malaysia and to join the Asia-Pacific Tourist Association.

The delegations also briefed the press on the activities and organizations within these associations.

On behalf of the Vietnam tourist sector, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Ngoc Lien, deputy director general of the Vietnam Tourist General Corporation, thanked the delegations and expressed the hope that this meeting would open the way for the Vietnam and the Asia-Pacific tourist sectors to establish good relations.

Ministry Shows 'Good' Production Plan Results

BK2010092590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Oct 90

[Text] Over the first nine months of this year, various production establishments of the Ministry of Heavy Industry have achieved fairly good results in implementing their production plans. They have attained 74 percent of their annual target for the total output and 67 percent of the annual target for turnover, not including the money earned from crude oil sales.

A number of general corporations have done a good job in implementing their plans. They included the Mineral Oil and Gas Corporation, the Second Chemicals Corporation, and the Electric Equipment General Corporation. Many grass-roots units have initially adjusted themselves to the new system of linking production with the market. They have been able to market their products, maintain production, ensure employment for workers, and thereby stabilize the lives of office and manual workers. Factories noted for these achievements are Precision Machine Factory No. 1, the Co Loa Machinery Plant, the Song Cong Diesel Factory, Auto Parts Factory No. 1, the Agricultural Machinery Plant, the Viet Hung Electric Motor Factory, the Electromechanical Factory, Electric Instruments Factory No. 1, the Fourth Electric Equipment Factory in Bien Hoa, and the Transformer Factory.

Thanks to their efforts to improve their product quality and renovate their product designs, they have achieved high results in the sales of a number of consumer goods such as electric fans, paint, and cleaning chemicals. The output of 17 main products has increased by two to 153 percent over the same period last year. Worthy of note is the outputs of tin bar, electromechanical products, electricity generators, insecticide sprayers, bicycle tires, paints of all colors, tractors, and Lotus-12 trucks.

Over the past nine months, however, a number of enterprises have continued to meet difficulties and indecision in production. Their planned production output is low and the lives of their workers are difficult. The sale of a number of products designed for the service of agriculture is slow. Their production is behind schedule. Efforts to provide gasoline, oil, and fund for various capital construction projects still face great difficulties.

Indonesian Seminar Held in Ho Chi Minh City

BK2010013690 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 19—The third Vietnam-Indonesia seminar has been jointly held in Ho Chi Minh City by the Institute for International Relations (IIR) under the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, and the Centre for Strategic and International Studies of Indonesia (CSIS).

The Vietnamese delegation was led by Dao Huy Ngoc, IIR acting director, the Indonesia delegation by Harry Fjian Silalahi, vice president of the (CSIS) directorate, also taking part were 70 officials, scholars, journalists and businessmen of the two countries.

The seminar focused on main topics relating to the rapid changes happening in the world and the Asian-Pacific region [words indistinct] countries toward this region, the questions of peace, cooperation, stability, development in Southeast Asia in the 1990s, the relations and cooperation between Vietnam and Indonesia for peace and stability in the region.

Addressing the opening ceremony, Dao Huy Ngoc pointed to the necessity to create equal opportunities for all the countries in the region to advance to prosperity. Vietnam and Indonesia, he said, shared many things in common such as the Bangdung spirit, the ZOPFAN [Zone of Peace, Friendship and Neutrality] principles, the seven- point proposal of Laos and most importantly, the longlasting friendship between the two countries and peoples of Vietnam and Indonesia. For his part, H.F. Silalahi reviewed the positive developments in the region, notably Vietnam's and Indonesia's contributions to the search for a political solution to the Cambodia issue. He also noted the increased relations between Vietnam and Indonesia in the recent past through the promotion of mutually beneficial business, investment and economic cooperation.

Vo Van Kiet, Vietnamese vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, later received the Indonesia guests and expressed his joy at the development of multiform cooperation between the two countries.

Do Muoi Receives Guests

BK2010165390 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 20 Oct 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 20—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi received here yesterday the Indonesian delegation to the third Vietnam-Indonesia seminar held in Ho Chi Minh City on October 16-17.

Chairman Do Muoi warmly welcomed the results of the seminar and described the exchanges of views between politicians, scholars and businessmen of the two countries at the seminar as useful for the strengthening of the mutual understanding between the two countries.

He expressed his satisfaction at the fine development of the cooperation and traditional friendship between the two countries. He highly praised the Indonesian people's support to the Vietnamese people's national liberation struggle and Indonesia's positive contributions to the search for an overall political solution to the Cambodia issue.

The chairman noted that the coming visit to Vietnam of Indonesian President Suharto will be of paramount importance and significance, which will usher in a new era in the relations between the two countries as well as among the Southeast Asian nations and will contribute positively to turning this region into a region of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation. He asked the Indonesian guests to convey his high regards to President Suharto.

Indonesian Ambassador Aswismarmo and assistant to the Vietnamese foreign minister Tran Huy Chuong were among those present at the reception.

Vatican Delegation To Visit in November

BK2310091090 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 23—The Vietnamese Government has agreed to Vatican's proposal to send a delegation to Vietnam in early November this year to discuss with the Vietnamese authorities issues of mutual concern.

That was made known at a meeting here on October 19 between the representative of the government's Commission for Religious Affairs and the president, the secretary-general and the first deputy secretary-general of the Vietnam Episcopal Council.

The government has also agreed that the Episcopal Council send a delegation of Vietnamese bishops to attend the World Supreme Episcopal Council, pay homage to apostles and attend the papal audience.

Speaking at the meeting, Bishop Nguyen Minh Nhat, president of the Episcopal Council, thanked the government for its concern and assistance to the Catholic Church and undertook to accomplish his responsibility toward the Church and the people.

Official Receives Cuban Farmers Delegation

BK2210095790 Hanoi VNA in English 0701 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 22—Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap has received here a delegation of the Small Farmers' Association of Cuba led by B. Pino, chairman of the association chapter of La Havana Province, on an official visit to Vietnam.

Also present at the reception was Cuban Ambassador to Vietnam A. Saucedo Yero.

Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap welcomed the Cuban delegation's visit to Vietnam and the exchange of its experiences on organization and activities with the Vietnam Peasants Union.

Earlier the Cuban delegation held talks with a delegation of the Vietnam Peasants Union led by Cam Ngoan, vice president of the union.

Hungarian Embassy Holds National Day Function

BK2010163090 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 20 Oct 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 20—A cordial gathering was held here this afternoon by the Vietnam Union of Peace, Solidarity and Friendship organizations and the Vietnam-Hungary Friendship Association to mark the first National Day of the Republic of Hungary (October 23). It was attended by Tran Dinh Hoan, minister of Labour, War Invalids and Social Affairs and president of the Vietnam-Hungary Association Trinh Ngoc Thai, vice-president of the Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Union, and representatives of the Foreign Ministry and other organizations.

Hungarian Ambassador to Vietnam Szurovszky Oszkar was present on this occasion.

Hungarian Ambassador Gives Film Show

BK2210161290 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 22—Hungarian Ambassador Szurovszky Oszkar and Mrs Oszkar gave a film show here this evening to mark the First National Day of the Republic of Hungary.

Prominent among the audience was Tran Dinh Hoan, president of the Vietnam-Hungary Friendship Association and minister of labour, war invalids and social affairs.

Press Meeting Held

BK2010101190 Hanoi VNA in English 1551 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 19—Bohar Erno, press attache of the Hungarian Embassy in Vietnam met with the press here today on the occasion of Hungary's National Day (Oct. 23).

Hungarian Ambassador Szurovszky Oszkar, deputy general secretary of the Vietnam Journalists' Association and a representative of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry were among those present at the function.

Vo Chi Cong Sends Greetings

BK2210161090 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 22—President of the State Council Vo Chi Cong today sent greetings to his Hungarian counterpart, Arpad Goncz, on the first national day of Hungary (October 23).

In his message, the Vietnamese leader wished the traditional friendship between the two countries and peoples constant development in the interests of the two peoples, and for peace and social progress.

On the same occasion, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi extended his greetings to Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall.

Vo Chi Cong, Do Muoi at Union Anniversary

BK1910132490 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 Oct 90

[Report on ceremony marking 60th anniversary of the Vietnam Women's Union, at Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi on 18 October—portion recorded]

[Summary] "The Vietnam Women's Union [VWU] Central Committee and the Women's Union of Hanoi jointly held a grand ceremony at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi on the morning of 18 October to mark the 60th founding anniverary of the VWU. Attending were Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State; Do Muoi, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Thanh Binh, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee; Hoang Quoc Viet, honorary chairman of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee; and Pham The Duyet, secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee. Also present were Comrades Hoang Thi Ai, Dinh Thi Xuyen, and Ha Thi Que, cadres of the women's movement in the past; many key women cadres at the central level and in Hanoi; labor heroines and outstanding emulators; and more than 1,000 women's union members representing the women's movement of the capital."

VWU President Nguyen Thi Dinh delivered a speech, outlining the history of the Vietnamese women's movement over the past 60 years and affirming Vietnamese women's contributions to the wars of resistance against French colonialism and U.S. imperialism and to national construction and defense. She also reviewed the achievements and development of the VWU, which has succeeded in rallying women of all social strata and unifying the women's force. Today, the VWU has more than 10 million members and an effective organizational system at both the central and grassroots levels.

Chairman Vo Chi Cong read a statement, highly appreciating the very important role of women in productive labor, in socioeconomic management, and in building a new life. He pointed out:

[Begin recording] "The VWU is a sociopolitical body, a voluntary mass organization broadly embracing women of all strata, and a prop for the party and state. Now more than ever before, the VWU must continue to renovate the content and methods of its activities and the form of its organization to educate and mobilize women to consciously carry out common tasks. At the same time, it must look after the practical and legitimate interests of women, act as the representative of their right of and responsibility for mastery, and ensure their equality with men so that they may participate in the building of a pure and strong party and state. The VWU should focus its activities on issues concerning women's responsibilities and interests in particular, and should avoid doing the work or duplicating the efforts of other mass organizations. The union's operational methods must be persuasive; its members' self-consciousness must be upheld; while bureaucratism, formalism, and alienation from the masses must be overcome. The content and form of the women's organization of the union must be useful, practical, and diversified to suit the different needs, taste, and aspirations of women of all strata. Flexible forms of organization should be adopted to broadly rally women who have not yet joined the union. The VWU should regularly assist and guide the activities of its grassroots organizations. I am convinced that, in the days ahead, with the attention given by the party and state, all VWU echelons from the center to the grassroots, and all union members, young and old alike, in the countryside and the cities, at the border and on offshore islands, including Vietnamese women living abroad, will ceaselessly bring into full play the fine tradition of Vietnamese women in productive labor and national construction and defense, and will make ever greater contributions to the revolutionary cause of the nation and the party, thus proving themselves forever worthy of being heroic Vietnamese women of the heroic Vietnamese nation and making worthy contributions to the world women's movement for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. [applause]" [end recording]

At the ceremony, Chairman Vo Chi Cong also presented the Labor Order First Class to the Women's Union of Hanoi and the Labor Order Second Class to the Central School of Women Cadres. On behalf of the VWU Central Committee Presidium, Nguyen Thi Dinh presented the "For the Cause of Women's Emancipation" medal to Vo Chi Cong, Do Mujoi, Hoang Quoc Viet, and a number of other leaders to show Vietnamese women's gratitude to the party and state leaders for their concern for the women's movement.

Do Muoi Addresses Women's Union Conference

BK2010165690 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 20 Oct 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 20—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi on October 15 attended a get-together of cadres and members of the Vietnam Women's Union who have made outstanding achievements in the two mass movements launched by the union. One movement is about child care and rearing and another one about women's mutual assistance in the development of the household economy.

The chairman said that the two movements are of paramount significance and that they should be given due attention from the party and the state. He stressed that the contents of the two movements were also the present tasks of the country for the training of our future generations in preparation for the 21st century.

He attributed the high rate of malnutrition among children under five years of age to economic difficulties, the poor knowledge on child care and rearing and inadequate attention from the authorities at different levels.

Chairman Do Muoi urged the public health service in cooperation with the Women's Union to help young couples carry out their family planning, give periodical health check ups to pregnant women and children, and popularize general knowledge on child care and rearing.

He said that the educational, cultural and information services should engage in the settlement of the malnutrition problem with suitable measures. He laid stress on the better and effective use of aid from foreign countries and international organizations in this work.

The chairman expressed his great concern on the present state of illiteracy and school drop-outs among children, especially in mountain areas where the number of illiterate among the people of ethnic minorities, women in particular, accounts for 70-80 percent.

Chairman Do Muoi called upon central and local branches and mass organizations, and scientific and professional associations to give help to the Women's Union in the implementation of its mass movements and in the expansion of the union's international relations.

Correspondent Views Army Daily's Achievements

BK2210122590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Oct 90

[Article by Voice of Vietnam correspondent Truong Cong Hoa: "A Shining Military Service Order"]

[Summary] "Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh recently paid a visit to the office of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN. In the daily's memorial log, he wrote: 'I welcome the great achievements of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN and of the comrades in the leadership committee and editorial staff, contributors, and employees of the lovable newspaper of combatants and the people. I hope that QUAN DOI NHAN DAN will continue to raise ever higher its torch to light up the path for the heroic Vietnamese army and people in buiding and defending the Vietnamese motherland.'

"The comrade general secretary's praise gives great encouragement to the collective of cadres, correspondents, editors, and combatants of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, who since the sixth party congress, especially since the Resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the party Central Committee, have tirelessly promoted the party's renovation process and encouraged the labor emulation movement of the people of various strata to successfully achieve the five socioeconomic targets of the country.

"A newspaper of the armed forces, over the past QUAN DOI NHAN DAN has unceasingly opposed erroneous and wrongful viewpoints, ambiguous perceptions, and imperialists' and reactionaries' schemes and acts of sabotage aimed at weakening the party leadership."

Marking the 40th anniversary of the publication of the first issue of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, its workers can report with pride to venerated and beloved Uncle Ho that they have always kept in mind the instructions he gave on the paper's duties when he issued the directive on 20 October 1950 merging VE QUOC QUAN [National Guardsman] and QUAN DU KICH [Guerrilla Fighter] into a single paper called QUAN DOI NHAN DAN.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN's contributions in our wars for national liberation and national defense were considerable. The Military Service Order First and Third Class, the Military Exploit Order First Class, and the Labor Order First Class conferred on the newspaper by the party and state were recognition of the especially outstanding achievements of its workers. Three correspondents of the daily were killed during the anti-French war of resistance, five others laid down their lives during the anti-U.S. war of resistance, and still many others were injured.

"Aside from training and taking care of its own contingent of cadres, correspondents, and editors, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN has also contributed to building the military press and news agencies of two friendly countries, Laos and Cambodia. After 40 years of building and growth, the paper has succeeded in building a contingent of cadres, correspondents, and editors who know how to make the party's stance, ideology, and viewpoints their goals to be attained and as their plan of action. Most of its cadres, correspondents, and editors are college graduates."

After 40 years in existence, with nearly 20,000 issues already published in millions of copies, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN has become the party's newspaper in the armed forces and the voice of the entire army and people for achieving the two strategic tasks of national construction and defense.

"In 1975, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN was the first daily to be printed on an offset press and distributed nationwide. In July 1990, it became the first paper to be printed simultaneously in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City thanks to the transfer of copy by personal computers and teleprinters via satellite. The QUAN DOI NHAN DAN THU BAY [SATURDAY QUAN DOI NHAN DAN], which made its debut in July 1990 with about 60,000 copies per issue, is gradually winning its readers' acceptance."

At present, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN is one of the papers actively participating in the struggle against corruption, the smuggling of foreign goods, and tax evasion. It is also actively responding to the writings by Comrade N.V.L. in his column "Things That Must Be Done Immediately."

"The praise bestowed by Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh when he paid a working visit to QUAN DOI NHAN DAN on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of its first issue showed high appreciation for the outstanding achievements recorded by the newspaper since the sixth party congress.

"On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN's debut, if there were any suggestions its readers would like to make, probably they would wish that the paper would become even brighter and more youthful, that its content and form would be constantly renovated and become more attractive so as to deserve the trust and love of its large readership both in and outside the army."

Australia

Hawke Signals End to South African Sanctions

BK2110093690 Hong Kong AFP in English 0859 GMT 21 Oct 90

[Test] Canberra, Oct 21 (AFP)—On the eve of a visit here by African National Congress [ANC] Deputy President Nelson Mandela, Australian Premier Bob Hawke signalled Sunday an early end to sporting sanctions against South Africa. Mr. Hawke said Australia would want to lift sanctions as soon as it was clear the processes of dismantling apartheid were irreversible—and it looked as though it was now reaching that stage.

"From my point of view, I hope that as soon as it's reasonable now we'll be able to lift the sanctions," he said in a radio interview. "We'll want to do that as soon as it's clear that the processes are irreversible—and it looks as though those processes are getting to the stage where they may well be irreversible."

Australia's sanctions against South Africa include a ban on official sporting contact, which athletes, including international cricketers, have breached in recent years. Australia is a signatory to the Gleneagles Agreement, an international treaty aimed at isolating South Africa from international sporting contacts while the apartheid system remains.

Mr. Hawke predicted South Africa would become a strong sporting nation after integration. "If they fully integrate the society and develop the talents of all their population, they could be very, very formidable opponents," he said.

Mr. Hawke said South African President F.W. De Klerk acknowledged that sanctions had accelerated reform of the apartheid system of racial segregation.

"They've made it clear that the pressures that've been put on by the rest of the world, including Australia, is a thing which has now bought them to the negotiating table," he said.

Australia's effort had been aimed not at bringing South Africa "to its knees ... but to bring it to the negotiating table," he added.

Mr. Mandela, released from jail after 27 years by Pretoria earlier this year, arrives in Canberra Monday for a four-day visit.

The ANC recently said it still opposes any relaxation of sanctions until greater freedoms are in place.

Pretoria also recently announced a partial lifting of the state of emergency which had been in place since 1986, to facilitate peace talks with black opposition groups.

Last week, Mr. Hawke responded to a federal opposition push to lift sanctions by saying Australia would not prematurely lift sanctions unilaterally. But he told parliament: "We within the Commonwealth and with our discussions with other nations will be moving to a decision to cooperate with others to lift those sanctions as quickly as it is possible to do so."

Mr. Mandela, 72, will be given the same treatment as a visiting head of state in Australia. He will be officially welcomed by Mr. Hawke at Parliament House, but the visit would not feature any anthems or honour guards during the visit, which is being financed entirely by Canberra, officials said.

They refused to discuss security details but said Mr. Mandela would receive the same level of protection that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher would receive. "But there is no great security risk at this point to Mandela," said one official.

Mr. Mandela is scheduled to meet Mr. Hawke and his ministers Tuesday for talks on the ANC's view of events in South Africa, particularly the process of constitutional reform begun by Mr. De Klerk.

"There are two areas we're interested in, the process of constitutional reform... and what happens in South Africa after the reform, what happens in the new South Africa," said the official. But, he said, Canberra remained committed to the economic sanctions against the minority white government and there was no intention at this stage of changing Australian policy toward South Africa.

The ministers are also expected to discuss the current violence in South Africa between ANC supporters and followers of the Zulu Inkatha movement.

Mr. Mandela will also meet the ambassadors of various African countries Tuesday before flying Wednesday to Sydney and to Melbourne on Thursday. Mr. Mandela is scheduled to arrive in Darwin from Indonesia Monday morning to fly immediately to Canberra by Air Force VIP jet. He leaves for Tokyo on Saturday.

Envoy Says Comments 'Encouraging'

BK2210083990 Hong Kong AFP in English 0624 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Sydney, Oct 22 (AFP)—Only hours before black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela arrived in Australia, South Africa's Ambassador Francis Tothill said Monday he was encouraged by Canberra's desire to lift sanctions against his country. Mr. Tothill told a lunch here that political reform in South Africa was irreversible and Mr. Mandela's arrival in Australia Monday night was a reflection of these reforms.

Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke said Sunday that Australia would want to lift sporting sanctions as soon as it was clear that the dismantling of the apartheid system was irreversible. "We'll want to do that as soon as it's clear that the processes are irreversible, and it looks as though those processes are getting to the stage where they may well be irreversible," Mr. Hawke said.

Mr. Tothill said that the prime minister's comments were "somewhat belated but encouraging."

Mr. Mandela, released after 27 years in jail earlier this year, was only free to go on fund-raising tours for the African National Congress (ANC) because Pretoria was willing to abolish apartheid, he said. "His release from prison last February was part of the reform processes" that the South African Government initiated in the 1970's, he said.

He said that sanctions were hurting the black people they were supposed to help and that Australia and Canada should not be swayed by the pro-ANC stance of the commonwealth to persist with economic, sporting and other restrictions.

"People who claim that sanctions are working... are captives to their political fantasies. "The changes are already irreversible in South Africa. Therefore Australia and Canada... should follow their own logic and lift their sanctions."

Mr. Tothill was pessimistic that the steps to granting the majority black population equal political power would be peaceful. "A new society is being born in South Africa, a new system. The birth will give off a certain amount of heat," he said.

The ANC has said recently that it still opposed any relaxation of sanctions until greater freedoms were in place. How Mr. Mandela would respond to Mr. Hawke's comments was not known.

Naval Officials Cited on Boarding Iraqi Ship

BK2310082990 Hong Kong AFP in English 0747 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] Sydney, Oct 23 (AFP)—Australian and United States sailors chased, boarded and searched an Iraqi ship in Gulf that had refused to stop, naval officials said Tuesday.

Commander [Cdr] Paddy Hodgman, a Canberra-based naval spokesman, said that the cargo ship Al-Bahar al-'Arabi was allowed to proceed after the search failed to find any goods that breached the United Nations blockade of Iraq. The vessel, which had earlier failed to heed calls by U.S. naval ships to stop, was spotted by Australia's Frigate HMAS Adelaide on Monday, he said.

"We picked her up in the Gulf of Oman. We closed and starting interrogating it. "We (later) warned her to stop and then boarded her. We didn't have to fire any warning shots," Cdr. Hodgman said.

Sailors from the Adelaide were airlifted on to the Iraqi ship by helicopter, he said. A team of Australian and United States sailors was then ferried to the Iraqi vessel, he said.

"We completed a search and let her go because she wasn't carrying any cargo in breach of the sanctions. They are keeping an eye on her until she clears the area."

The 7,000-tonne ship was apparently heading for Aden in Yemen, Cdr. Hodgman said.

HMAS Adelaide is one of the three Australian naval ships operating in the Gulf as part of the United Nations force.

Evans Discusses Military Role in Gulf Crisis

BK2110075290 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Oct 90

[Text] The foreign affairs minister, Senator Evans, says he has not ruled out a role for Australia, its military forces to be used to make Iraq withdraw from Kuwait. However, Senator Evans says he believes there is a strong chance that United Nations sanctions imposed against Iraq will make military force unnecessary.

In a television interview, he said Australia at this stage was under no political or other pressure to add what he called a very considerable contribution to resolving the Persian Gulf crisis.

Australia has sent two naval frigates and a supply ship to help enforce a United Nations trade embargo against Iraq.

Fiji

Army 'Willing' To Send 10 Observers to Gulf

BK2210135390 Hong Kong AFP in English 1326 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Suva, Oct 22 (AFP)—Fiji Army commander Major-General Sitiveni Rabuka said his Army was willing to assist the United Nations in peacekeeping in the Gulf, the FIJI TIMES reported Monday. The newspaper quoted the 41-year-old Major General as saying that he told officials in Washington during his visit there last week that his Army was willing to contribute 10 soldiers to act as observers.

Maj. Gen. Rabuka, who was admitted to hospital on Sunday suffering from dehydration and common cold, said he expected to be hospitalised for a week. The Army commander led two coups in Fiji in 1987.

Police Seek Help From Hong Kong Interpol

BK2310082190 Hong Kong AFP in English 0624 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] Suva, Oct 23 (AFP)—Fiji police said Tuesday they were seeking the assistance of Interpol in Hong Kong to investigate the sudden influx of nearly 3000 Chinese nationals.

Police Assistant Superintendent Romanu Tikotikoca said police suspected a racket involving Fiji immigration officers and Hong Kong travel agents was supplying Chinese nationals with Fijian passports or residency permits. "We've asked Interpol in Hong Kong to assist us especially to help us obtain more information from travel agents in that country," he said.

Fiji police started investigations after officials here noticed a growing number of Chinese investing in commerce, agriculture and retail trade, areas where the interim government discourages foreign investment.

Fiji's Chinese community comprises about one per cent of the total 727,000 population, which is mainly indigenous Fijians and ethnic Indians.

New Zealand

AFP Analyzes Parties' Election Prospects

BK2010071190 Hong Kong AFP in English 0418 GMT 19 Oct 90

[By Michael Field]

[Text] Wellington, Oct 19 (AFP)—New Zealanders face a small television crisis on October 27: whether to watch election results or see the live lotto draw. For it's marginally easier to pick six winning numbers than it is to say who will win the elections.

Mike Moore, prime minister since September 4, may yet perform a miracle by surviving. Opposition leader Jim Bolger, who earlier this year enjoyed a nearly 30 per cent lead in the polls, may now scrape a narrow win, endangering his own leadership. Consensus among campaign followers is that the election will be close, with Mr. Bolger's National Party finally coming out with a narrow majority.

The biggest losers will be the voters, stuck with an archaic Westminster-style political system where inevitably the new government will command the support of no more than 40 per cent of those who can vote.

An economic and cultural revolution has changed New Zealand dramatically in the last six years, but members of Parliament still vote themselves, without debate, massive pensions or order broadcasting authorities to give them big chunks of free air time.

Dissatisfaction has seen low voter registration and, in public opinion polls, a high "don't know" factor of up to 48 per cent in some groups. Both major parties agree there is cynicism, but neither has policies to deal with it, or responds to petitions and lobbying for referendums and proportional representation.

But public faith in politicians will have one unique test next week. As part of the poll voters are being asked whether future parliaments should serve for three years or four.

Candidates are fighting for 97 seats in the single chamber Parliament on a first-past-the-post system, where the one with the most votes is the winner, regardless of how many are cast for the others. Labour currently holds 56 seats, National 40 and New Labour 1. Labour won 48 per cent of the total vote in 1987 against National's 44 per cent. National needs at least a swing of four per cent from Labour. The key is the marginal seats held with slim majorities.

Policy differences between National and Labour are so narrow as to be irrelevant: both advocate a form of free-market economics and on race relations, health, the environment and law and order both try to outbid each other with their sheer reasonableness.

Since when Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer announced the election date in August it has been a dour campaign, enlivened only when in September Labour panicked and elected Mr. Moore as party leader in place of Mr. Palmer.

Mr. Moore, accompanied by his telegenic wife, has tirelessly tramped the length of the country, turning a certain massacre into a more even duel, though in opinion polls Labour still lags behind by a margin of around 10 per cent of committed voters, with 30 per cent "don't knows."

What would cost Labour power is its failure to deliver: in six years of economic reform soaring unemployment and public debt, coupled with nil growth, were supposed to have gone away under Labour's reforms.

But it has always been, in the words of Alice in Wonderland, jam yesterday and jam tomorrow, but never jam today, and Mr. Moore is still saying he can promise nothing because the economy is in a bad way, and could get worse.

Mr. Bolger's campaign has had an inept air about it, old-fashioned and, at times, beached by gaffes which included careless remarks about motherhood and a resort to the anti-communist "red baiting" of the 1950s. He has promised no tax increases, and will, he says, abolish a surtax on superannuation and provide 900 extra police. Asked how he would fund these, he replies, vaguely but repeatedly, that the money would come from the extra growth a national government would bring.

For Mr. Bolger victory next week may mark just the beginning of his woes. It would put him under severe pressure to give a cabinet post to the highly popular and ambitious Maori backbencher Winston Peters, whom he dislikes intensely.

Of the multitude of third parties competing, only three are likely to make much difference. The newly emerged, leaderless Green Party is pulling eight to 10 per cent support which could affect the result in the marginals. Consequently environment has become a big issue, with Labour and National pledging very green policies.

Next week could also see the return to parliament of former Labour Cabinet Minister Matiu Rata, leader of the Maori Party Mana Motuhake. He is strongly tipped to take the northern Maori seat, which has been held by Labour for most of this century. The New Labour Party, a breakaway from Labour, may retain its sole seat, but as with the Greens its key role will be as a spoiler for the government.